

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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26 September 1979

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

A 1

OPENING OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE REPORTED

OW252144 Beijing XINHUA in English 2120 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 24 (XINHUA)--The world remains to be a scene of conflicts and confrontations. Unless fair and just solutions are found, the situation will become more dangerous. This view was shared by speakers from Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and other Third World countries as well as second world countries, who delivered their statements during today's general debate.

The scheduled three-week general debate at the current session of the General Assembly began today to hear statements from 146 countries, the largest number ever in the history of the United Nations.

"The great powers have now so perfected the technique of proxy wars that it would not be necessary for advanced nations to fight future wars on their own soil or use their nationals as cannon fodder," observed S. Rajaratnam, minister for foreign affairs of Singapore. He said, "The Proxies, having liberated themselves from classical imperialism, are now in bondage to new forms of imperialism, perhaps not as visible as the earlier version, but exercising as much control by the overlord over his subordinates as the earlier imperialism." He drew the attention of the assembly "to the openly declared policy of Vietnam of ejecting millions of their nationals."

Shamum Hameed, foreign minister and chairman of the delegation of Sri Lanka, said: "In our times there cannot be and should not be one man unfree, and one inch of land occupied by an aggressor or colonial power, be they in the Middle East, in southern Africa or in any part of the world."

Foreign Minister of Tanzania Benjamin Mkapa declared that the arms race among the big powers contributed to world-wide inflation and increasing poverty in the Third World countries. On the talks in London on Rhodesia, he said, "Should the negotiations fail, my country will support the Patriotic Front to intensify and win the war."

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance also delivered a speech this morning.

HAN NIANLONG MEETS OTHER UN DELEGATES IN NEW YORK

OW260752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 25 (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, met Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in New York this morning. They exchanged views on issues of common interest. Isao Abe, Japanese permanent representative to the United Nations, and Chen Chu, vice-chairman of the Chinese delegation, were present on the occasion.

This afternoon, Han Nianlong met on separate occasions foreign ministers of a number of countries and had friendly discussions with them. They are: Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany, Gunduz Okun of Turkey, Joao de Freitas-Cruz of Portugal, and Franco Maria Malfatti of Italy.



## BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS OF U.S. BLACK POPULATION

OW240549 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

["International Current Events" commentary: "On the Present Situation of Black People in the United States"]

[Excerpts] There are 26 million black people in the United States, accounting for 11.7 percent of the total population. They are descendents of black slaves from the 16th and 17th centuries. During the past three to four centuries, black people in the United States have gone through a war of independence, the war between north and south, the struggle to develop the West and World War II. They have made tremendous contributions to U.S. history. The situation of black people in the United States, however, remains deplorable.

From the mid-50's to the late 60's, there emerged two hightides in the U.S. black people's movement. The first aimed at winning the U.S. black people's rights for democracy and equality. The second aimed at using force to resist violent repression. These two hightides involved over 170 U.S. cities, dealing telling blows to reactionary rule by U.S. monopoly capital. With the daily awakening of the black people in the United States and the continuous development of the movement of the black people, the U.S. ruling clique has used both hard and soft tactics. On the one hand, it has strengthened organs to repress the black people through violence. On the other hand, it has adopted administrative measures to superficially eliminate racial discrimination and has worked out a number of plans to provide equal opportunity in employment, housing and education so as to mitigate the contradictions. Particular efforts have been made to increase the number of black officials and to give support to so-called black people's capitalism in order to win over the black upper class and weaken the black people's fighting will.

Under the control of monopoly capital, it is impossible to develop an independent capitalism among black people. The future of black people's enterprises is uncertain. They have faced either bankruptcy or annexation by monopoly capital. According to a report, the overwhelming majority of black enterprises face serious crises. Some black people have already subordinated themselves to the monopoly consortia and become their employees. As for the black masses, their financial situation is even worse. A third of black families live below the official poverty line. In 1977, the income of a medium-income black family was 57 percent of that of a medium-income white family. The average income of a black male worker was 69 percent that of a white male worker. The financial status of black people is still much lower than that of white people.

In employment, black people are generally engaged in physical labor and low-paid service work. During the past 20 years, a number of changes have taken place in the job market for black people. From 1958 to 1978, the percentage of black professionals has risen from 4.1 percent to 11.7 percent of the total labor force, that of company employees from 6.1 percent to 16.5 percent and that of managerial level from 2.4 percent to 4.8 percent. Unequal treatment between blacks and whites in employment, however has not been eliminated.

In housing, 80 percent of the black people live in urban areas. In recent years the white people in the cities have gradually moved to suburban areas where living conditions are comparatively better, but the black people congregate in the cities in order to seek employment. Most of them live in ghettos where they live in compact communities.

In education, the United States has always instituted a system of racial segregation that separates the whites from blacks. This segregation system is especially prevalent in 17 states. Under the pressure of the mass movement launched by black people who fought against racial discrimination and for equality, the Supreme Court in 1954 was forced to announce that the school racial segregation system was unconstitutional. This decision by the Supreme Court only applies to public schools.

Even in public schools, some still cling stubbornly to the segregation system. The number of black college students has increased, now accounting for 11 percent of the total student enrollment. The number of students finishing high school has also risen in recent years, but, there are still great differences here compared with the number of white students.

The black people in the United States enjoy even less political power now than they do social and economic power. Although several civil rights laws have superficially eliminated racial discrimination against the black people, the ruling clique has always adopted various measures to strip the blacks of the rights they are entitled to enjoy. Racial discrimination in politics and economics and in society against the blacks stems from repression and exploitation by the monopoly bourgeoisie. The U.S. black people will not be completely liberated so long as monopoly capitalists' rule continues to exist. After the two hightides in the 50's and 60's, the movement of the black people in the United States has become comparatively calm. The black people in the United States are strengthening their forces. They are ready to greet new battles. In the past few years, the number of black workers in the United States has risen to 10 million; 43 percent are production workers. With this rapid growth, a new hightide of the black workers to oppose monopoly capital and completely liberate themselves will eventually take place.

#### PRC SCIENCE OFFICIAL HOSTS DINNER FOR U.S. PROFESSORS

OW201746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of American physicist Prof. C.C. Ting, Prof. Kerson Huang and his wife Rosemary Huang, and Prof. Min Chen and his wife Suzanne S.S. Chen. Host and guests had a cordial conversation. Present on the occasion were Zhao Dongwan, vice-chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Hao Ting, Zhu Hongyuan and Li Tao.

#### DENG XIAOPING, FANG YI MEET MORE MIT PROFESSORS

OW241216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-premier of the State Council, and Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with Chao-chung Ting and Kerson Huang, professors of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Science and Technology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. Present on the occasion were Min Chen, associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Science and Technology, and his wife Suzanne Shih-Shan Chen, Professor Ting's assistant Miss Susan Carol Marks, and her mother Mrs. Marks, and Professor Huang's wife Rosemary Huang. After the meeting, the two vice-premiers gave a lunch in the professors' honour. Also on hand were Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

#### HUA GUOFENG MEETS MIT PROFESSOR CHAO-CHUNG TING

OW251517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng had a cordial meeting with American Professor Chao-chung Ting of the Physics Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Present on the occasion were Fang Yi, vice-premier and president of the Academy of Sciences of China, Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the academy, and Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

## COMMENTARY ON KOSYGIN'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA, SOUTH YEMEN

OW250451 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Short international commentary: "Kosygin's Southern Voyage"]

[Text] The visit of USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Kosygin to Ethiopia and southern Yemen lasted a full 8 days, from 10 to 17 September. September is a hot summer month there. Why did the Soviet leader who is over 70 years old, make this tiring trip to these countries? As Kosygin himself said, his present trip was aimed at strengthening friendship. However, these are only words. Ethiopia and southern Yemen occupy important positions in the Red Sea area and contain such major military ports as Aden and Assab. The Bab al-Mandab Strait separating the two states links the Mediterranean and Red seas with the Indian Ocean. This shows just how important the role of these two countries is for the expansionist activities of the Soviet Union, which aims at grabbing military bases and strategic raw materials.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has repeatedly attempted to sow unrest in this region, hoping to reap benefits. At the beginning of 1977 Podgornyy, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, visited Africa. This was followed by the invasion of Zaire and the outbreak of war in the Horn of Africa. In April of this year the Soviet Union also provoked the conflict between South and North Yemen. In the present atmosphere of an intensifying confrontation between the two superpowers over the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union has begun to intensify even further its aggression and expansion in this region. For example, the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk arrived in this area recently and the USSR's first nuclear missile submarine entered Aden port. Only a day before Kosygin's arrival in southern Yemen, the Soviet Union let it be understood that it was accepting responsibility for reconstructing Aden port to allow it to receive 100,000-ton vessels. The aim of Kosygin's trip requires no elucidation.

During his 8-day voyage Kosygin tirelessly abused and defamed China. His aim, first of all, was to set up an anti-Chinese smokescreen to conceal his hegemonic schemes and aggressive expansionist acts in this region and, secondly, to involve these two states in Moscow's anti-Chinese chorus. Facts show, however, that the Soviet Union failed to conceal its aggression, while the anti-Chinese ballyhoo gained no popularity in these two states. The Soviet press attempted to portray Kosygin's voyage as a new, important stage in the development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and as a visit of paramount importance for strengthening the Soviet Union's relations with southern Yemen. Let's wait and see what actions follow the voyage of Kosygin.

## FURTHER SOVIET MILITARY INFILTRATION OF INDOCHINA VIEWED

OW242036 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[International current events commentary: "The Soviet Union Is Stepping Up Military Infiltration of Indochina"]

[Excerpts] In order to meet the needs of its global hegemonic strategy, the Soviet Union is stepping up its military infiltration of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. From January to May 1979, by sea and air, the Soviet Union transported on a large scale approximately 74,000 tons of weapons, equipment and military supplies to Vietnam. In terms of tonnage, this more than doubled that for all of 1977. According to reports, in order to maintain the 200,000 Vietnamese troops engaged in aggression against Kampuchea, Soviet vessels transported large quantities of military supplies directly to Kampuchea's (Bang Jun) port. In addition, an air route was recently opened between Moscow and Phnom Penh.



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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
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Since the beginning of March the Soviet Union has time and again asked Thailand to permit its transport aircraft to overfly Thailand's territorial airspace en route to Vietnam. Recently, the Soviet Union requested that the number of flights of such aircraft be increased from 4 times a week to 20 times, but the request was turned down by Thailand.

With the influx of Soviet weapons, equipment and military supplies in the three countries of Indochina, large numbers of Soviet military advisers, experts and volunteer personnel have continuously poured into these countries. According to Western news agency reports, the number of Soviet military advisers in Vietnam now has increased to over 5,000. These advisers have infiltrated all important departments and arms of the Vietnamese forces. In Laos, under the pretext of helping Laos train its troops and enabling them to master certain techniques, large numbers of Soviet military advisers have infiltrated Laos' air force, artillery units, armored force, engineering corps and other technical arms of the military services. They have also taken control of the entire civil aviation enterprise of Laos.

In Kampuchea, with Soviet military advisers located in all important places with the 200,000 Vietnamese occupation troops that intruded into Kampuchea, news reports on Soviet advisers getting killed by the Kampuchea revolutionary forces and guerrillas have been pouring in from time to time.

Recently, at a time when the Vietnamese authorities, with the support of the Soviet Union, are positively preparing to launch a new dry-season offensive and expand their aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union proposed sending two military ships for so-called "visits" to ASEAN member nations from October to November 1979. This Soviet demand has already met with a categorical rejection by ASEAN members. The people of Southeast Asia know that the motive behind this Soviet proposal was obviously to show off USSR military strength and to pressure ASEAN members into changing their just stand opposing Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. Such "gunboat" diplomacy by imperialism no longer works.

The criminal activities of the Soviet Union in stepping up its military infiltration of Indochina and in furthering its aggression and expansion against Southeast Asia have aroused strong opposition and denunciation by people and public opinion of Southeast Asia and all countries in the world and have even further isolated it.

WANG YOUPIG CALLS ON SOVIET NEGOTIATOR

OW251238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, September 25 (XINHUA)--Wang Youping, special representative and head of the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China to the Sino-Soviet negotiations and vice-foreign minister, made a courtesy call on L.F. Ilichev, special representative and head of the Soviet Government delegation and vice-foreign minister here this morning.

Present on the Soviet side were N.S. Kapitsa, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, S.I. Tihvinskiy and V.F. Lobanov, both members of the Soviet delegation. Li Huichuan, deputy-head of the Chinese delegation, Shao Tianren and Ma Xusheng, members of the Chinese delegation were also present at the meeting. The courtesy call took place at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.



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BELGIAN PAPER CITED ON SOVIET LABOR CAMPS

OW200840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--There are at least five million Soviet citizens, or two per cent of the population, serving terms in the forced labour camps in the USSR. This was cited by the Belgian paper, LA LIBRE BELGIQUE on September 14 from a report by the Soviet dissident, Yuri Orlov, on what is happening in his country.

The report, a 20-page typewritten document, was smuggled out to the West from the concentration camp in Perm in the Urals 900 kilometres to the east of Moscow, where Orlov is serving his term. Having been detained for five years for "anti-Soviet activities", Orlov was sentenced to seven years of hard labour on May 18, 1978.

Orlov writes that no less than three million people are now in penitentiaries and cure and prevention institutions for those who were declared alcoholics in addition to the five million condemned to forced labour. Although the Soviet Government keeps the size of its prisoner population secret, Orlov says that his estimate of five million is based on reports from prisoners exchanging information on the size of the work camps and prisons during transfers to and from these institutions.

SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER GOODS

OW211423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Article by Xin Wen: "Half a Toothbrush"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 September--You may not believe it, but in the Soviet Union today, two persons possess only one toothbrush; that is, each person can have only half a toothbrush on the average. This is not grapevine news, but an absolutely true fact. This fact was publicly admitted to millions upon millions of Soviet television viewers by Soviet officials.

It happened like this: On 25 August, the Soviet Central Television Station sponsored a forum on shortages of consumer goods in the Soviet market. Participants in the forum included (Bekatov), a station political commentator, who presided over the forum; Tarasov, Soviet minister of light industry; Lein, Soviet minister of food industry; (Zhutelachikov), RSFSR minister of light industry; and (Razumayev), director of a certain department under the State Planning Commission. The purpose of this forum was to give answers and explanations to charges and complaints made in letters from the masses in various localities of the Soviet Union, so as to improve the sulky mood of the masses.

A letter from the masses read: "In Ufa City, toothbrushes are simply not available. I brush my teeth with a homemade toothbrush. I wonder what people who cannot make their own toothbrushes do." In answer to this, the Soviet light industry minister said: "At present, 100 million toothbrushes are turned out in our country every year." The station commentator then explained: "That means every two persons can get one toothbrush a year, or a person has to use one toothbrush for 2 years." In other words, everyone can have only half a toothbrush a year on the average.

(The Soviet Union has a population of 250 million, so let us say 50 million people in the Soviet Union do not brush their teeth!) How did this happen? Is it because Soviet industry does not have sufficient productive capacity? Of course not. Or is it because half of the Soviet population do not want to brush their teeth? Of course not. The light industry minister said: "It just so happened that this problem was forgotten in the past few years."

Then is there something that is never forgotten by the Kremlin and that has "never been in short supply?" Yes, there is, and that is arms and ammunition. Soviet-made strategic nuclear weapons and conventional weapons not only top the world in quantity but also are listed among the best in quality. Soviet military expenditures reached as high as \$150 billion in 1978, an average of \$600 for each resident. What an irony for each resident to share \$600 of military expenditures while getting only half a toothbrush! It does not matter much if only toothbrushes are in short supply, for some people can use "homemade" toothbrushes, and others can go without brushing their teeth.

Is it not rather unsightly for people to wear clothes sewed with black thread? A letter from Chelyabinsk complained: No white thread or thread of any other color is available here, only black thread, so white clothes have to be sewed with black thread. It is ridiculous to put on such clothes, and there is no knitting wool available.

The answer to this by the Soviet light industry minister was fairly frank. He said: "Supply of thread is a problem.... The entire sewing industry is experiencing this problem." Not only thread and knitting wool are in short supply, but baby needs as well. A woman named (Kasayeva) from the Stavropol border area wrote in her letter: "Neither diapers nor baby clothes are available in the stores here. We cannot let babies leave the maternity hospital naked, can we? Another letter, in a tone of undisguised dissatisfaction, said: According to the figures disclosed publicly by the light industry minister, every child can have four to five pairs of stocking-attached pants, but these pants are not available at stores. Where have all these pants gone?" Piles of letters with such complaints have been sent to the station.

In his television talk on 5 September, Soviet Trade Minister Struyev was forced to admit that nowadays customers in many localities often cannot get what they want or like. Light industry is incapable of producing sufficient supplies of various goods. These goods include cotton fabrics, linen fabrics, socks, stocking-attached pants, children's commodities, thread, soaps, toothbrushes and toothpaste. Thus, "people in many cities and villages have to stand in long lines to buy what they need," and "more and more people are engaged in speculation and profiteering."

The Soviet Union, known as the second economic power, turns out 150 million tons of steel and over 500 million tons of petroleum every year.... It is no exaggeration to say that it has an enormous economic capacity. It has been turning out more and more weapons, and the weapons turned out have become more and more sophisticated, while such daily necessities as toothbrushes and pants have been in short supply for a long time. How can such a strong contrast be explained? Who has caused such a situation? Why have such problems as production of toothbrushes been "completely" forgotten? Participants in the forum sponsored by the Soviet television station avoided answering these questions. We will let the readers draw their own conclusions.

I. 26 Sep 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

PRC ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOVEREIGNTY OF NANSHA ISLANDS

OW261118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today:

The Government of the People's Republic of China has on many occasions issued statements on the question of sovereignty over the Nansha Islands. As early as August 15, 1951, Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai of the People's Republic of China, in his statement on the U.S.-British draft peace treaty with Japan and the San Francisco conference, solemnly pointed out that the Nansha Islands "have always been China's territory. Although they had been occupied by Japan for some time during the war of aggression waged by Japanese imperialism, they were all taken over by the then Chinese Government, following Japan's surrender." The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China hereby reiterates the following: Like the Xisha, Zhongsha and Dongsha islands, the Nansha Islands have always been part of China's territory. China has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and surrounding sea areas, and the natural resources thereof belong to China. China's lawful sovereignty over the Nansha Islands brooks no infringement by any country on any pretext and by any means. Encroachment upon any part of the Nansha Islands and exploitative or any other activities undertaken in these areas by any foreign country are illegal and impermissible.

THAI OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SRV REMARKS ON THAILAND, ASEAN

OW211415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 21 (XINHUA)--"Hanoi has apparently reached the height of frenzy", said a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday, according to local press report. The spokesman was refuting at a press conference the recent Vietnamese slander and attack on Thailand and other ASEAN countries. The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN, he disclosed, recently attacked the ASEAN for its request to include the question of the Kampuchean situation in the agenda of the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It even accused Thailand of being the "chief plotter", he said. The distortion of facts and deliberate attack on Thailand by the Vietnamese newspaper were in total violation of the promise made by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan when Thach visited Thailand, the spokesman said. Thach had pledged that Vietnam "would not make use of the radio and newspapers to attack the opposite side", he added.

KRIANGSAK SAYS MILITARY WILL DEFEND AGAINST INTRUSIONS

OW221750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 22 (XINHUA)--"If foreign troops set foot on the Thai territory, we will hit back immediately, considering the intrusion an act of aggression," said Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan here today. He added that the Thai troops are fully prepared for any eventuality. Touching on the Kampuchean situation at a press conference, the Thai prime minister said that his country is building up its defence capabilities to safeguard national independence but not to invade others. Thailand does not meddle in the internal affairs of other nations, he stressed. He urged all the Thai people to close their ranks and coordinate their efforts in defence of the country. He said the U.S. administration has agreed to deliver by air the weapons Thailand purchased to schedule. Thailand may use the munitions left behind by the U.S. troops in case of emergency, for the U.S. Congress has agreed to give them to Thailand, he stated, adding that the U.S., showing sympathy with Thailand's current situation, is willing to provide the country with assistance.



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#### U.S. MILITARY MATERIAL ARRIVES IN THAILAND

021752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 22 (XINHUA)--A plane loaded with U.S. military equipment for Thailand under a U.S. military assistance program, arrived here today. The equipment includes 12 howitzers, a large number of M-60 machine guns and many radios for military use. The howitzers are the first of a total of over 40 pieces scheduled to arrive in the near future. A source from the American Embassy here said that tanks and other military hardware would be flown in later. Besides, ammunition for existing weapons systems in the Thai military arsenal will continue to arrive on a regular basis, the source said.

#### THAILAND REINFORCES KAMPUCHEAN BORDER AREAS

0231236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 23 (XINHUA)--Thailand has sent more troops to the areas bordering Kampuchea to prevent a thrust by foreign troops, according to press reports here quoting military sources. In addition to the reinforcements, more heavy weapons have been sent and communication units streamlined.

A senior officer at the border town of Aranyaprathet told newsmen that there were enough well-prepared Thai troops along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier to repulse any invasion. Residents at the border need not worry for the Thai armed forces were capable of defending the security of the nation and the people, he said. This officer pointed out Vietnam accused Thailand of supporting Pol Pot's troops, and this could well be make a pretext for an intrusion by Vietnam. Last Friday Vietnam reinforced its troops in the Kampuchean town of Poipet across the border with Thailand.

#### U.S., THAILAND SIGN LOAN AGREEMENT

0211926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 21 (XINHUA)--Thailand and the United States signed a loan agreement yesterday, which calls for an expenditure of 80 million baht (19.42 baht equal one U.S. dollar) over a five-year period. Under the agreement, some farmers in northeast Thailand will be advised in making maximum possible use of their land, and provided with the water, fertilizer, and seed required. They will also be guaranteed financial credits and instructed in the use of the advanced technology applicable to their local conditions.

#### PRC DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER ENDS BURMA VISIT

0241259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Rangoon, September 24 (XINHUA)--The Chinese agricultural delegation led by Deputy Agriculture Minister Xing Chongzhi left here for home today after its two-week friendly visit to Burma. The delegation was impressed during their tour of the Mandalay, Pegu, Rangoon and Irrawaddy divisions by the great efforts made by the Burmese Government in giving priority to agriculture in its national economy, in building water conservancy projects and in carrying out high-yield paddy-producing plans. Wherever they went, the delegation received a warm welcome.



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NEPALESE KING CONCERNED ABOUT SOVIET ACTIVITIES

OW230733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Russian sources were encouraging agitations against the Nepalese Government, Nepalese King Birendra told Indian leaders, according to a report of the New Delhi paper STATESMAN yesterday. The king said that Nepal is concerned over the alleged Soviet activity in the subcontinent, specially in his own country. Unless effective steps could be taken, possibly with Indian cooperation, to stop this kind of Soviet interference in Nepal's internal affairs, Nepal would become a hotbed of international tension and intrigue, he said. Referring to Soviet interference in Asian countries including Afghanistan, Vietnam and Kampuchea, King Birendra said that Nepal was anxious not to be a victim of similar Russian-inspired turmoil. The king arrived in New Delhi on September 19 for a visit to India.

PAKISTAN ACQUIRING NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY FOR ENERGY NEEDS

OW210209 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, September 20 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said in Karachi today that Pakistan has no alternative but to acquire nuclear technology for meeting its growing energy needs, specially in view of the increasing prices of oil, according to APP this evening.

Addressing prominent citizens at the Governor House, he said the present government had withstood unprecedented foreign pressures during the past two years to give up its peaceful nuclear programme. Yet, the fact was that Pakistan must use nuclear energy for its development. He said the country had to spend rupees 950 crore this year for importing oil. This amounted to forty per cent of Pakistan's foreign exchange earnings and twentyfive per cent of its national budget.

He said the propaganda was being conducted at the behest of international Zionism through its control of the foreign mass media. The Zionist circles were spreading all sorts of false and fictitious stories about Pakistan building an "Islamic bomb" to be handed over to the Libyans or the Palestinians for use against Israel. These circles were also trying to incite the Indians by saying that Pakistan would explode nuclear devices on cities like New Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta. Another story was that the nuclear bomb would be exploded in October and used as an excuse to postpone the general elections in November next. President Ziaul Haq said no power on earth could deter the people of Pakistan from attaining their national goals.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT CITED ON KASHMIR ISSUE

OW241247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, September 24 (XINHUA)--The Kashmir issue should be settled through peaceful talks between India and Pakistan, said Pakistan President Ziaul Haq when he addressed delegates from Gujranwala District of Pakistan yesterday, according to the MUSLIM DAILY today quoting a PPI report. The president added that Pakistan wanted to develop peaceful relations with the Indian Government on the basis of equality between the two individual and sovereign states.

GRAND DUKE JEAN OF LUXEMBOURG VISITS PRC

Welcoming Editorial

OW252224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1522 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text of RENMIN RIBAO 26 September editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Visit of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg to China"]

[Text] In this final fall season, with a feeling of great happiness, we warmly welcome the distinguished guests from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, their highnesses the grand duke and grand duchess of Luxembourg and their entourage, who will ignore the long journey and come to China for their first official visit. This is a major event in the friendly relations between China and Luxembourg.

Luxembourg, with its nearly 1,000 year history, is one of the oldest countries in Europe. It has preserved an exquisite cultural tradition. In order to safeguard their independence and oppose aggression by other countries, the people of Luxembourg have waged heroic struggles many times. In the past 30 years and more, the people of Luxembourg have also worked hard in building their motherland and have made Luxembourg a prosperous and rich industrial country, as well as one of the important modern financial centers in West Europe. The Chinese people cherish profound respect for the hardworking and courageous people of Luxembourg.

Luxembourg has played a positive role in international affairs, especially in the political and economic spheres. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has pursued a policy of friendship and cooperation with all other countries, positively advocated further unity among West Europe and strengthened European cooperation in diplomacy and defense to jointly deal with external threats. It emphasizes the development of relations with the Third World and sympathizes with the Third World's demand for a new international economic order. The stand of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg conforms not only with its own interests but also with the common goal of West Europe to oppose hegemonism with united strength. The Chinese Government and people earnestly appreciate all this.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Luxembourg in 1972, contacts between the two governments and two peoples have become more and more frequent with each passing day. Economic and trade relations between them have grown on a large scale and cultural and physical culture exchanges have also expanded continuously. The visit of Luxembourg's former Prime Minister Gaston Thorn to China at the beginning of 1979 wrote a beautiful page in the history of relations between the two countries. The present visit of their highnesses the grand duke and grand duchess will surely further increase the friendly relations and ties of cooperation between China and Luxembourg which have been established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and contribute afresh to the friendship between the two peoples. We sincerely wish a successful visit to their highnesses the grand duke and grand duchess.

RENMIN RIBAO Articles

OW260306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY frontpages an editorial warmly welcoming the visit to China of His Royal Highness Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg together with photographs of the grand duke and the grand duchess.

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Entitled "The World" a column on the fifth page carries three articles about Luxembourg. "Luxembourg--'A Country of Iron and Steel'" is the title of one of the articles which describes its geographical conditions, history, economics, foreign policy and population. Another article features the increasing role played by Luxembourg as a new financial centre in Europe. The title of the third article is "Luxembourg--An Ancient City in Western Europe". Also carried in the same column is a photograph by Kang Maozhao, Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg, showing a corner of the capital.

Arrival in Beijing

Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Chinese Government. His Royal Highness Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and her royal highness the grand duchess arrived here this afternoon by special plane for a 10 day official visit to China.

The distinguished guests from Luxembourg were greeted at the airport by Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Geng Biao and his wife Zhao Lanxiang, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Vice-Premier Kang Shien, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang. In addition to Beijing, the grand duke and duchess will visit Xian, Nanjing, Guilin and Guangzhou.

Accompanying the grand duke and duchess on the visit are Gaston Thorn, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and cooperation, and other leading political and economic figures from Luxembourg. Premier Hua welcomed the party to China as the flags of China and Luxembourg flew and a military band played the national anthems of the two countries. The grand duke and duchess, in the company of Premier Hua, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The route from the airport into Beijing was hung with banners welcoming the guests and proclaiming the friendship of the people of China and Luxembourg. The visit is occurring on the particularly happy occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Present at the airport were responsible members of various Chinese Government departments, Chinese Ambassador to Luxembourg Kang Maozhao and his wife Yang Ling, Interim Charge d'Affaires of the Luxembourg Embassy Carlo Ketter and his wife, and diplomatic envoys of the Netherlands and Belgium and other member countries of the E.E.C. to China.

PRC POSTS-TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER LEAVES FOR EUROPE

OW221756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--A Chinese posts and telecommunications delegation left here by air this evening for a friendly visit to France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The 12-member delegation is led by Minister Wang Zigang and Vice-Minister Li Yukui of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

PRC COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ITALY

OW251904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Rome, September 25 (XINHUA)--A Chinese communications delegation led by Minister of Communications Zeng Sheng left here for home today after a 6-day visit to Italy.



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The Chinese delegation arrived in Rome on September 19 upon the invitation of Italian Minister of Merchant Marine Franco Evangelisti. Luigi Preti, minister of transportation, Franco Nicolazzi, minister of public works, as well as Minister Franco Evangelisti met the delegation separately and had cordial talks with its members.

PRC EDUCATION MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ITALY

OW231709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Rome, September 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang and his party left here today after concluding a friendly visit to Italy. While in this country, the Chinese guests had talks with Italian Education Minister Salvatore Valitutti. The two sides exchanged views on education and agreed to develop further intercollegiate relations between the two countries. In Rome, Venice, Padua and Bologna, the Chinese guests were accorded warm welcome and friendly hospitality by rectors and faculty members of the universities they visited. The Chinese guests arrived here on September 16.

FRANCE TO SEND TROOPS TO CENTRAL AFRICA

OW211624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Paris, September 21 (XINHUA)--The French Government has decided to send a military detachment to Central Africa to assure the people's safety there, announced the French Cooperation Ministry in a communique today. The communique says that in response to the appeal by Central African President David Dacko and Prime Minister Henri Maidou, and "to meet threats to the people's safety, taking account of the serious attacks on human rights ascertained by the African Commission, the government has decided to send a military detachment to Bangui." The communique continues, "It will be recalled as soon as the Central African authorities judge the safety of the population is assured."

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN RECEIVES FRENCH SENATE GROUP

OW221714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with a quastors delegation from the French Senate led by Senator Jean Cauchon. The N.P.C. vice-chairman said that he was glad to see that cooperation between China and France and friendly exchanges between the people of the two countries had been progressing well.

Mr. Cauchon said that members of his delegation had come to visit China to acquaint themselves with the life of the Chinese people and with various facets of Chinese society. This would help promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. He said: Yue Daiheng, deputy director general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, was present on the occasion. The delegation arrived here on September 19.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ON INDEPENDENT DEFENSE POLICY

OW161248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 16 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Paris, September 15 (XINHUA)--"Like in the past, the French Government remains determined to uphold the independence of France's defence," said French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, according to the JOURNAL OFFICIEL today.



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Francois-Poncet was answering a written question posed by Michel Debre, deputy of the Rassemblement Pour La Republique. Debre showed concern about views expressed by the French public, especially French deputies to the European Parliament, during a debate on European defence recently. He held that this reflected the government attempt to change the strategy of France. In his reply, Francois-Poncet said, "The remarks made by the French representatives at the European Parliament evidently have no binding effect on the French Government and do not affect at all the continuity of its policy."

Referring to the U.S. attitude towards France's independent defence, the French foreign minister said, "The U.S. Government has not deviated from the position it adopted on June 19, 1974, when it signed the Ottawa Declaration which acknowledges 'the peculiar deterrent role' of France's national strategic force as a contribution to the global strengthening of the deterrence of the alliance."

#### INCREASE IN FRENCH DEFENSE BUDGET, NUCLEAR WEAPONS REPORTED

OW191706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Paris, September 18 (XINHUA)--French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges told reporters today that France must make a persistent effort to enhance its defence.

This effort represents 0.5 per cent of France's gross domestic product, said Minister Bourges, adding, "This proves that we have no need to share our effort with anybody." He said that the nation's military budget for 1980 will reach 88,601 million francs (equivalent to about 20,800 million U.S. dollars), an increase of 14.9 per cent over that of 1979.

Since 1976, he continued, France's nuclear power has doubled and will redouble in 1982. Four heavy nuclear submarines will be equipped with new multi-war-head M-4 missiles. After 1982, France will consider the construction of second generation ground-to-ground mobile missiles.

Speaking of the position of the French Government on European cooperation in the field of defence, Minister Bourges said explicitly, "We are supporters for bilateral or multi-lateral cooperation among governments, but not for a new authority, even if it will be European with a final say on the question of armament."

#### RESIGNATION OF TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER NOTED

OW211606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Ankara, September 21 (XINHUA)--Faruk Sukan, one of the deputy prime ministers of the Turkish Government and the only one representative of the Turkish Democratic Party, resigned yesterday, according to a statement issued by the Turkish prime minister's office.

The current government headed by Chairman of the Republican People's Party (R.P.P.) Bulent Ecevit has been in power since January last year. The government is mainly controlled by R.P.P. with the participation of the Democratic Party and some independents.

The TURKISH DAILY NEWS said here today, "The defection of Faruk Sukan, the single assembly member from the tiny Democratic Party, delivered a heavy blow to the tottering government of Ecevit."

## EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT'S U.S., AUSTRIA VISITS REVIEWED

OW202142 Beijing XINHUA in English 2115 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, September 20 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak returned home this afternoon after a 10-day visit to the United States and Austria, according to MENA reports.

Mubarak's visit to Washington took place following the recent As-Sadat-Begin talks in Haifa, Israel. During his 7-day stay in the United States, Mubarak held talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and conveyed to him a message from President as-Sadat concerning Egypt's view on the latest developments in the Middle East, the outcome of As-Sadat-Begin talks in Haifa as well as U.S.-Egyptian bilateral relations. Mubarak also held a series of talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Secretary of Defence Harold Brown and other U.S. high-ranking officials on possible U.S. military and economic assistance to Egypt and the way of accelerating peace momentum in the Middle East.

In his three-day visit to Austria, Mubarak held two rounds of talks with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. They discussed in detail the current Middle East situation and the Egyptian visualization for seeking a solution to the problem. Kreisky briefed Mubarak on the results of his meetings with Saudi Defence Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz who visited Austria recently as well as the outcome of the contacts Kreisky made with the Palestinians. Mubarak said he had successful talks with the leaders of the two countries.

## U.S., EGYPT SIGN AID AGREEMENTS

OW222220 Beijing XINHUA in English 2205 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, September 22 (XINHUA)--Four economic agreements were signed here today by Hamid as-Sayih, Egyptian minister of economy, external trade and economic cooperation, and Douglas Bennet, general administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Under these agreements, Egypt gets 68 million dollars from USAID within the framework of its economic aid programmes to Egypt for the year 1979. The sum will be used for financing the project of planning and developing Sinai and for establishing a fund to offer loans to medium and large ventures in the private sector to finance importation of investment commodities from the United States.

Following the signature of these agreements, Bennet said that the U.S. aid programme to Egypt is regarded as the biggest to the developing countries. He hailed the results of Egypt's efforts to encourage private capital and develop Egyptian economy. In reply, As-sayih said that the signing of these agreements comes within the efforts Egypt and the United States exert to maintain stability in the region. Meanwhile, an American source here announced today that the American aid to Egypt this year amounts to one billion dollars. The American Government gives priority within its aid to Egypt this year to the food security, housing, and infra-structure projects, the American source added.

## ARAB TRADE UNIONS EXPEL EGYPT, TUNISIA

OW250848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Damascus, September 24 (XINHUA)--The seventh session of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions opened here today.

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Speaking at the opening session were 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary-general of the National Direction of the Ba'ath Party of Syria; Hamid Jarud, chairman of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions; and 'Iz ad-Din an-Nasir, president of the General Federation of the Syrian Worker's Trade Union. In his speech, 'Abdullah al-Ahmar praised the role of the Arabian working class in reinforcing national unity against foreign aggression and in building up their own countries. He condemned the tripartite alliance of the United States, Israel and Egypt.

The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions comprises 18 trade unions and other professional unions in the Arab world. The session accepted the Trade Union of Oman as a new member. The membership of Egyptian and Tunisian trade unions was expelled. This is the first session since the confederation was shifted from Cairo. The session will close on September 27. About 50 organizations from Arab countries and the rest of the world were invited to the session.

EGYPT OFFICIALLY 'TAKES OVER' SOUTHERN SINAI

OW260818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Abu Durba, southern Sinai, September 25 (XINHUA)--Egypt today took over from Israel the sovereignty over an area of 7,000-square-kilometre in southern Sinai. This was the third phase of the Israeli troop withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula since the recovery of El Arish, capital of the Sinai, four months ago in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed last March.

A solemn military take-over ceremony was held here this morning with Abou Shenaf, head of the Egyptian military delegation, on behalf of Egyptian Minister of Defence and Military Production Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and other Egyptian Government officials attending. In his speech, Abou Shenaf declared the close of the Israeli military occupation of the area for 12 years. When the three-coloured Egyptian national flag was hoisted, thunderous applause burst out among the people, shouting: "Long Live the Motherland!" and "Long Live Egypt!"

'ARAFAT'S MEETING WITH U.S. BLACK LEADERS NOTED

OW211714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beirut, September 21 (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.), said here last night that the P.L.O. was seeking either a democratic, secular state in which Jews, Moslems and Christians could live together in peace or an independent state of Palestine, according to the PALESTINE NEWS AGENCY. He made these remarks when he met a visiting delegation of ten black American leaders headed by Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

He noted that the current Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank of Jordan River and the Gaza Strip were aimed not at peace but at "a new kind of slavery". The P.L.O. would not stop the struggle and confrontation inside the occupied territories, he stressed. The SCLC delegation arrived here on September 17. Upon its arrival, Lowery said, "We support generally what happened at Camp David, but we believe the talks must be broadened to include all the parties in the Middle East."



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KING HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT DISCUSS PALESTINIAN ISSUE

OW202004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat left Amman last night for Damascus after having talks with King Husayn of Jordan yesterday, according to reports from Amman.

The two sides informed each other of the results of the contacts and consultations Jordan and the PLO had had in Arab states and other parts of the world in winning their support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and their right to self-determination. The talks also centered on cooperation and coordination of policies. Western news agencies considered that 'Arafat's visit would strengthen the relations between the PLO and Jordan.

'Arafat had met the king twice earlier this year at an airbase in northern Jordan, but this was his first visit to the Jordanian capital since the withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas from the country in 1970.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR STRONGER ARMY

OW222222 Beijing XINHUA in English 2209 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beirut, September 22 (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has called on his country's "brave young men" to join the army which he said "is the ideal and most noble way to serve Lebanon."

He said this in a speech to the nation this evening on the eve of the third anniversary of his assuming the presidency. In the speech which was broadcast by the radio and television, President Sarkis noted that in the past three years, his government had placed "the building of the army at the top of our priorities" in order to recover the country from its wounds of war. "I look forward to a day, soon," he said, when the army would "extend the sovereignty of the state over all parts of the homeland."

On the question of southern Lebanon, the Lebanese president reiterated that it was a joint Arab responsibility, and appealed to Arab countries to "impose either a collective confrontation (against Israeli aggression) or equality in a clam that prevails in Lebanon and in all the countries bordering the occupied (Arab) land." He expressed the hope that the Lebanese army and U.N. forces would soon be deployed in the entire south to "separate the problem of the south from the Middle East crisis."

On Lebanon's national reconciliation, President Sarkis said he had not yet "come across the suitable atmosphere and the preparations that will ensure its realization," but pledged to maintain his efforts to thus end. Looking into the remaining three years of his term of office, the Lebanese president promised to continue to fully adhere to Lebanon's affiliation with the Arab world and the international community and called on the Lebanese to link their arms together to rebuild the country.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAIL BOKASSA'S DOWNFALL

OW241337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--Some African countries have voiced support for the overthrow of the Bokassa regime in Central Africa.



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Zambian Foreign Minister Wilson Chakulya stated in a speech on September 21 that the Zambian people support the population of the Central African Republic which has overthrown Bokassa. "The right to change a government is in the hands of the people and the people has the right to elect the president it chooses," the minister stressed. It was reported that the Zambian public has with great approval received the news of the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa I of Central Africa but it has also drawn attention to the problems facing the president of the new republic David Dacko.

The Kenyan paper DAILY NATION notes in an editorial on September 22 that the people of the Central African Empire and millions elsewhere must be overjoyed at the ouster of Emperor Bokassa I, one of Africa's most cruel and heartless dictators.

The paper CAMEROON TRIBUNE points out in a signed article the same day: "The fall of Bokassa did not surprise us very much. In fact since January, the country has found itself in a situation of almost permanent troubles which augur the departure of the emperor. What finally led to the deposition is 'the scandal of the infanticide of Bangui'." The article stresses that the massacre of infants can only increase the resentment and anger of a population tired of enduring the caprices of an emperor. All the departments seem to be plunged into a state of paralysis, it adds.

The Senegalese paper LE SOLEIL has in an article greeted the fall of Emperor Bokassa but it also pointed to the difficulties facing the new regime.

CIVILIAN RULE RETURNS TO GHANA PEACEFULLY

#### Military Leader's Remarks

OW241635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Accra, September 23 (XINHUA)--Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] in Ghana, called on the nation for unity, peace and stability on the eve of the handing over of power to a civilian government here this evening.

In a speech on the radio and television the Ghanaian military ruler said that "we have not interested in wielding power to remain in the government," and that "political stability of our country demanded that we should plan our handing over to a civilian regime." He pledged that the AFRC is determined to "go back to our vocation in the armed forces" and "to work to assist the incoming government from our positions." He expressed the hope that the new administration "will come face to face with the problems that set the country staggering, expose them consistently before the people and will honor their pledge to relieve the nation of its trials and woes."

Referring to the "national house clearing exercise", Rawlings said, "The sharp, swift and stern measures we had to take might have been without precedent in this country." But, he added, "There can be no simple and easy way to break down the bastions of corruption and evil and erect in their place shrines of social conscience, moral probity, civic spirit and of public accountability and true patriotism." September 24 is the proclaimed date on which Ghanaian state power is to be handed over to a civilian government led by the country's People's National Party.

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Third Republic Inaugurated

OW251331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Accra, September 24 (XINHUA)--The Third Republic of Ghana was ceremoniously inaugurated here this morning, thus returning the country to civilian administration after more than seven years of military rule.

The inauguration took place in accordance with the constitution of the Third Republic of Ghana, which came into force today. After taking the oath of office at the ceremony, President Hilla Limann was handed over the scroll of power by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council.

Earlier, at the first session of Parliament, Lieutenant Rawlings asked President Limann "never to lose sight" of "the consciousness of Ghanaian people". He expressed the hope that "all work that we have not had time to do will be carried out by your government". In his inaugural speech, President Limann assured all Ghanaians his firm commitment to "open and clean government based on participatory democracy at all levels." Among the distinguished foreign guests on hand was President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Congratulations From Ye Jianying

OW250733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, sent a message yesterday to Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, warmly congratulating him on his assumption of office.

The message read:

I am glad to learn of your excellency's assumption of the office of the president of the Republic of Ghana. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, I wish to express warm congratulations and best wishes to your excellency. May Ghana win continuous successes in the just cause of safeguarding the national independence and state sovereignty and building your own country. May the Republic of Ghana enjoy prosperity and its people well-being. May the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Ghana and the friendship between the two peoples continue to grow in strength and develop.

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR TO NIGER PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW240306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--Wang Chuanbin, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Niger, presented on September 22 his credentials to Seyni Kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of Niger, according to a report from Niamey.

President Kountche had a cordial and friendly talk with the Chinese ambassador. Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Niger, was among the high-ranking officials present on the occasion. The Chinese ambassador arrived in Niamey on September 4.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU MEET WITH DENG XIAOPING

OW251214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here this morning with Pierre Trudeau, former prime minister and leader of the Liberal Party of Canada.

When Mr. Trudeau visited China as prime minister in 1973, late Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping received him. Vice-Premier Deng was pleased to meet this old friend today. He thanked Mr. Trudeau for his efforts in promoting friendly relations between China and Canada. Vice-Premier Deng said that Mr. Trudeau had helped to bring about the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries during his tenure of office, and had made a valuable contribution to mutual understanding between the Chinese and Canadian people. He expressed his belief that contacts between China and Canada would continue to grow. "Your present visit to China will play a role in strengthening these relations," said the vice-premier. Mr. Trudeau agreed that relations between the two countries are developing smoothly.

Vice-Premier Deng and Mr. Trudeau exchanged views on the international questions of common concern. Canadian Ambassador to China A.R. Menzies was present on the occasion. Vice-Premier Deng lunched with Mr. Trudeau after the meeting. Present on both occasions were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Mr. Trudeau is leaving Beijing for home shortly.

AFP CITES TRUDEAU ON TOPICS DISCUSSED WITH DENG

Sino-Soviet Talks

OW251022 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping displayed pessimism about the Sino-Soviet talks, saying that they could last a long time without any real progress being made, when he met today for two hours with former Canadian premier Pierre Trudeau.

Mr Deng made this remark on the same day as talks to normalize the Soviet Union and China's state-to-state relations opened in Moscow, observers noted. Mr. Trudeau told a press conference this afternoon that during his long meeting this morning with Mr Deng, the Chinese vice premier "was rather pessimistic about the (Sino-Soviet) talks." "He discussed with me the differences between Moscow and Beijing. He said that they have their origin in Russian chauvinism which is worse than in the tsarist days", Mr Trudeau said. "Our ideological differences stem from this", Mr Deng has said.

Mr Trudeau, who is ending a private visit to China, added, "The vice-premier waxed on this subject. He ridiculed Soviet claims about being natural allies of countries like Cuba, Angola, Afghanistan and South Yemen". Mr Deng also told Mr Trudeau that the Soviet Union had not treated China like a "good friend". "He told me the talks may go on for a very long time without much progress", Mr Trudeau said.

This pessimistic statement from the Chinese vice-premier has slightly chilled the amiable but apparently, in the view of observers, purely formal remarks made by the head of the Chinese negotiating team when he arrived in Moscow on Sunday. Mr Deng has confirmed that China has no unwarranted illusions on the short term prospects of an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. When he arrived in Moscow Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Youping had made a warmly worded speech affirming China's sincere desire for a "genuine improvement" in relations between the two countries.



## Israel, SRV, Kampuchea

OW251225 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said today the United States should change its policy concerning Israel and the occupied territories and recognize the "need for a Palestinian entity." At the same time, Mr Deng stressed that China had never contested Israel's right to exist.

The statements by the senior vice-premier were reported by former Canadian premier Pierre Trudeau at a press conference held after a two-hour meeting with Mr Deng. Mr Trudeau declared: "The vice-premier said China is a long way from the Middle East. He thought the United States must change its policy towards Israel and then there would be no danger of Soviet influence in this area. "Deng said the United States has to change its policy with regard to the West Bank and the need for a Palestinian entity." Mr Trudeau said he thought Mr Deng meant that "Israel would go along with what the United States decided, then the Middle East situation would be solved."

The former Canadian premier quoted Mr Deng as telling him that "China has never contested the right of Israel to exist." However, Mr Deng denounced "Israeli expansionism." Asked by Mr Trudeau what he thought of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, Mr Deng replied that he "understood Egypt." Mr Trudeau said he got the impression from this that Mr Deng meant "he could not blame (President Anwar) as-Sadat for wanting peace."

Turning to Vietnam and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia Mr Trudeau said Mr Deng had told him that "we are not condoning everything (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot has done but the principle of respecting borders is important for us." On the Khmer Rouge policy towards their own people, Mr Deng revealed that China "had given Pol Pot several warnings" about the dangers of this policy.

## Political Comebacks

OW251345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1339 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping's advice to out of power politicians wanting to make a come-back is "be optimistic". It was the answer he gave former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during a two hour meeting here this morning.

Mr Trudeau had remarked that within the last few days three former heads of government, former United States President Richard Nixon, former British premier Edward Heath and he himself had all been in China on private visits and wondered if Mr Deng had the recipe for making a political "comeback". "Be optimistic", a smiling Mr Deng joked. Mr Deng is an expert on the subject having been disgraced twice, once during the Cultural Revolution and the second time in 1976 under the influence of the "gang of four" radicals, which has not stopped him from becoming the strongman of China today, observers noted.

Mr Trudeau said Mr Deng had described himself as the "fall guy" in 1976. "He seemed to me rather proud of being the gang of four fall guy", the former Canadian premier said. Mr Deng accused Jiang Qing, widow of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and her fellow "gang of four" members of having contributed to the poor health of Premier Zhou Enlai, who continued his work as head of government throughout his illness from the beginning of 1975 to his death in January 1976.

Observers noted that Mr Trudeau's meeting with Mr Deng was exceptionally long. It was the Chinese vice-premier who had personally accompanied Mr Trudeau, then premier, on his trip around the provinces during his official visit to China in 1973.

## Xizang, Chinese Minorities

OW251422 Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed the unity of the Chinese leadership and the "broad popular support" enjoyed by it, during a long meeting today with former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. "The whole leadership is united behind the four modernizations and there is broad popular support from the people", Mr Trudeau quoted the Chinese vice-premier as saying. Mr Trudeau was speaking to a press conference this afternoon. Tomorrow he will end a 10-day visit to China in the course of which he travelled to Xizang.

Referring to the situation in the Tibetan region, Mr Trudeau said it was "obvious" that the Chinese Government was doing a lot to bring the Tibetans into the modern age. "But will they succeed in getting Tibetans to feel Chinese or do they (Tibetans) want to be their own country?" Mr Trudeau asked. "I got the impression that not too many Han people (of the dominant Chinese ethnic group) want to live there for very long", he added. Mr Trudeau said that he had asked Mr Deng about the problems of integrating national minorities and on the possibility of Tibet absorbing more Han Chinese. Mr Deng did not reply for Xizang, but he said that the Uighur Autonomous Region in Xinjiang on the Soviet border could not absorb any more Hans for the moment. Mr Trudeau commented that the integration of national minorities was generally a problem but that "the presence of the People's Liberation Army is not an answer", an allusion to the large numbers of Chinese soldiers in Xizang.

## VENEZUELA TO REDUCE OIL OUTPUT NEXT YEAR

OW241208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Caracas, September 24 (XINHUA)--Venezuela is going to cut down its oil output and oil export from the beginning of the next year, according to Venezuelan Minister of Power and Mines Calderon. The decision was made in line with the joint position of the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce their oil [word indistinct]. Minister Calderon said that the decision will "serve to conserve Venezuela's nonrenewable natural resources in the interests of the country."

He announced that the average daily oil output will drop from about 2,422,000 barrels this year to 2,200,000 barrels in January next year. Accordingly, the country will export less oil than the present annual level of 2,045,000 barrels. [sentence as received] Explaining the government's new sales policy, he stressed that, "Once new contracts go into effect, Venezuela will no longer sell its crude oil in large quantities to only one customer, but to governments and oil refineries directly. The customer diversification policy will lead to an increase in the number of small customers and prevent transnational oil companies from getting 75 percent of Venezuela's oil."

## PRC VICE DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS EX-VENEZUELAN MINISTER

OW211716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the former minister of national defence of Venezuela, General Fernando Paredes Bello and his wife. Venezuelan Ambassador to China Regulo Burelli was present at the meeting. The Venezuelan friends were entertained at a luncheon given by Wu Xiuquan, president of the Armymen's Association of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. General Bello arrived in Beijing on September 19 at the invitation of the P.L.A. Armymen's Association.

## STATE COUNCIL APPROVES REGULATION ON FOREIGN SHIPS

OW252042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 25 September--The State Council has approved promulgation of the "Regulation Governing the Administration of Foreign Boats and Ships" by the Ministry of Communications. This regulation consists of 10 chapters and 53 articles. The 10 chapters are:

1. Entering and Leaving a Port and Navigation;
2. Berthing;
3. Signals and Communications;
4. Dangerous Goods;
5. Protection of Navigation Channels;
6. Prevention of Pollution;
7. Fire Fighting, Rescue and Assistance;
8. General Average Resulting From Marine Accidents;
9. Punishment for Violation of Regulations; and
10. Supplementary Articles.

The "PRC Regulation Governing the Administration of Foreign Boats and Ships" has been issued in order to safeguard the sovereignty of the PRC, to maintain order in harbors and waters along the coast, to insure safety in navigation and to prevent the pollution of waters. The "Regulation" requires that all foreign boats and ships which navigate in PRC harbors and waters along its coast must abide by this regulation and all other relevant laws, decrees, rules and regulations of the PRC. When the PRC Harbor Superintendency Administration deems it necessary to inspect boats and ships, they should allow such inspection.

Upon promulgation of this regulation, the "Rules Governing the Administration of Foreign Boats and Ships Entering and Leaving Port" promulgated by the PRC Ministry of Communications on 14 March 1957 will be annulled.

## GONGREN RIBAO CALLS FOR MORE DISCUSSION ON TRUTH CRITERION

HK190630 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 79 pp 1-2 HK

[GONGREN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Carry On the Discussion on the Criterion of Truth and Carry Out Education in the Materialist Ideological Line"]

[Text] In recent months leading organs in some localities have organized cadres there to study the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. They have made continued efforts to thoroughly unfold the study of and discussions on the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. This has been of extremely important significance in following the correct ideological line, continuing the emancipation of the mind and heightening the political consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people to implement the party's political line, principles and policies. It is also of extremely important significance to clearing up certain muddled ideas and to promoting the four modernizations.



The ideological line is the theoretical basis of the political line. There can be no correct political line without the correct ideological line. In this sense, the correct ideological line is the prerequisite for formulating any correct political line. To insure definite results in the implementation of the correct political line, the correct ideological line is a must. Without it, it will be difficult to overcome the resistance and interference of erroneous ideas and impossible to implement the correct political line. The correct political line may even be distorted in the process of its implementation. If the problem of the correct ideological line is not solved, the process of implementing the political line will be full of twists and turns. In this sense, the correct ideological line can well be said to be the ideological guarantee for the implementation of the political line. The correct ideological line is in fact the dialectical materialist ideological line; the correct ideological line is upholding the principles of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything and integrating theory with practice, which Chairman Mao consistently advocated. This is the quintessence and core of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Once we have followed the correct ideological line, we have the necessary weapon for correctly understanding the objective world. In the words of the masses, the correct ideological line is the "main switch" and the "golden key" to the door through which we can reach the "realm of freedom" from the "realm of necessity." With it, we can correctly evaluate the situation in spite of all kinds of complicated phenomena; with it, we can overcome interference from the "left" and the right and determine our line, policies and principles according to the inherent laws of the objective world and bring our initiative into play in transforming the world. In this way we can avoid or reduce the influence of blindness, enhance the level of our political consciousness, do our work even better and win new victories one after another.

Over the years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" seriously interfered with and undermined our party's revolutionary cause. The party's ideological line was seriously damaged and confused. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used isolated phrases and sentences to deceive people and tried hard to strip Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought of its revolutionary essence. Wherever they went, they told horrifying tall stories and "imposed tasks" on people at lower levels in complete disregard of practical conditions and the limitations of subjective factors and objective reality. They always proceeded from their own subjective wishes, likes and dislikes in doing things. They always confused the distinction between right and wrong and good and bad. They infinitely played up the subjective role of the individual. They looked down upon the party organization and the people.... In a word, they imposed idealist and metaphysical spiritual shackles on the people and made the people suffer from imperceptible poisoning. They made people adapt to their way of thinking and take a distorted view of the world. As a result, those who were influenced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" failed to see things correctly and even reversed truth and falsehood. The third plenary session highly evaluated the importance of the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth because this discussion has started from the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, brought order out of chaos, clearly distinguished between truly holding high and falsely holding high, smashed the spiritual shackles created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," uprooted the ossification or semiossification in the minds of our comrades and upheld and restored the materialist ideological line. Therefore, this discussion is also conducive to unswervingly carrying out our party's political line in the new period of historical development. Practice has proven that in all places where this discussion has been well conducted, the minds of the people are further emancipated and their spiritual appearance has taken on a completely new look. They enjoy a much higher level of political consciousness to implement the principles and policies and the decision on shifting the focus of the entire party's work adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. However, we have not seen an even development in this discussion in all corners of our country. [paragraph continues]

Some localities and departments have done a good job, but others have lagged behind. In some localities and departments this discussion has not even begun. Since the convening of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, some cadres have failed to understand the many important and strategic decisions and principles and policies laid down by these conferences. They are worried that such decisions, principles and policies are "rightist" or "deviationist." They have a lot of muddled ideas in their minds. All this has a great deal to do with their failure to follow the correct ideological line.

To continue unfolding the discussion on the criterion of truth and carry out education in the materialist ideological line, first of all we must make a success of the study and discussion on the subject in which the broad masses of cadres take part. Those who have not taken part in this discussion must exert themselves to make up missed lessons, while those who have already taken part must continue to do so in a deepgoing manner. This is because cadres are leaders and guides to the masses. Once leading cadres have solved the problem concerning the ideological line, the discussion on this subject among the masses of people will naturally progress smoothly. A more important reason is that once the political line is determined, the cadres are a decisive factor. The third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC have both decided that the political line for the entire party and nation in the present stage and for a fairly long period to come is to realize the four modernizations. If we do not correctly solve the problem of what ideological line our cadres are to follow, if some of our cadres continue to cherish muddled ideas or harbor resentment against the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC or are still hesitant to carry forward this spirit, it will be impossible for us to smoothly implement the party's political line and policies. In that case, it will be impossible for us to uphold what is correct and rectify what is incorrect; it will be impossible to bring the enthusiasm of the masses into play, and the four modernizations will become empty talk. Only when the missed lesson is made up and the broad masses of our cadres, and leading cadres in particular, have received a comprehensive and thorough education in the materialist ideological line, will it be possible to unify the thinking of our cadres on the basis of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. Only then will it be possible to enhance the political consciousness of the broad masses of cadres to implement the party's political line and its series of principles and policies. Only then will all of us be able to concentrate our attention on the four modernizations and rise up with great vigor and work toward the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. We must treat the problem of our cadres' following the correct ideological line as a significant factor in implementing our party's political line; we must also treat it as a matter of fundamental importance to the education, fostering, testing and selection of cadres and to the training of millions of successors to the proletarian cause. We must proceed in a planned way and step by step and do it well.

In continuing the discussion on the criterion of truth and conducting education in the materialist ideological line, it is imperative to do a good job in helping some of our cadres shake off their resentment and unnecessary misgivings. For example, upon hearing of this discussion, a few people said that it was being held "to prepare public opinion to chop down the banner." The existence of such erroneous viewpoints shows that some cadres are deeply influenced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who created the sham impression that they were holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. These cadres, in fact, are unable to determine what is Mao Zedong Thought and truly holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, it is manifestly necessary to organize our cadres to conscientiously study the fundamental tenets of Marxism and educate some cadres in rudimentary knowledge of Marxism. [paragraph continues]



What is education in rudimentary knowledge? It means to begin with the ABC's of a subject. The ABC's, the rudiments of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, are the material ideological line and the principles of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything. If one is removed from the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and from the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, if one pays attention only to isolated phrases or sentences, one has only concerned oneself with the minor issues and forgotten all about the fundamentals. In this way, even if one's subjective intention is to safeguard the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, one has in fact harmed it. In unfolding the discussion of the criterion of truth and conducting education in the materialist ideological line, we aim to bring order out of chaos and criticize all efforts made by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to distort Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, strip Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought of its revolutionary essence and level false charges against it. We also aim at returning Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to its original condition and adding color to it. By taking such actions we are not at all "chopping down the banner;" on the contrary, we are truly holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Although certain conclusions drawn by Chairman Mao are no longer in step with the current objective reality because of changes in the objective conditions, does it mean that we are "chopping down the banner" when we arrive at new conclusions in accordance with the new conditions? No, certainly not. In view of this, we must organize our cadres to learn something about the history of the international communist movement. They must learn how Lenin took the correct attitude toward isolated conclusions formulated by Marx and how Chairman Mao correctly treated isolated conclusions formulated by Marx and Lenin. The great examples set by our revolutionary leaders teach us that to continuously enrich the theoretical treasure chest of Marxism, to enable Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to develop continuously in accordance with the development of objective things and to keep its youthful fervor alive, we must uphold the principle of proceeding from reality and be bold in substituting new conclusions that are in agreement with new historical conditions for old conclusions that are already out of step with the new conditions. This is precisely a lofty and unshakable responsibility for us communists to shoulder. Because of this, the party Central Committee has, since the third plenary session, repeatedly taught us to have a scientific understanding of the great historical contributions made by Comrade Mao Zedong and to grasp the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in an all-round and accurate manner. We must integrate ourselves with the great practice of the four modernizations, read more, learn more about the fundamental theories and exert ourselves still harder to study the fundamental tenets and scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

To continue the discussion on the criterion for truth and do it well instead of only recapitulating the discussion held last year, we must insist on the principle of proceeding from reality and closely link the discussion with the current ideological situation and our current work, because this year is different from last year. Last year, when this discussion was started, the third plenary session had not yet been convened. Now that the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC have both decided that we must shift the focus of the work of the entire party and nation to socialist modernization, this year's discussion must closely center around this shift of our work focus and the central task of the four modernizations. We must organize the cadres to study the fundamental principles of historical materialism and clearly ascertain the dialectical relationship between productive forces and the relations of production and between the economic foundation and the superstructure as well as the decisive role played by the productive forces in the historical development of society. It is also imperative to clearly ascertain the current situation of classes in our society and the main contradictions in it. [paragraph continues]



For a long time, some comrades have been accustomed to treating class struggle as the key link. Now that the focus of the work of the party and nation has shifted, they simply do not know what to do and are even resentful and suspicious about the party's policies. Through this discussion and study, we must help these comrades raise their political consciousness and obtain a correct understanding of the shift of focus of the entire party's work. We must help them catch up with the already changed situation by understanding that the necessity of the shift of emphasis from class struggle being the key link to the four modernizations being the central task. This year is the first year for the first battle to realize the four modernizations. Through these discussions and study, we must help the cadres get a clear understanding of the current situation and tasks; we must exert ourselves to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and use every means to promote the national economy. We must use the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth to seriously sum up the positive and negative experiences in our economic work during the past 30 years. Each region, department and trade must also sum up their positive and negative experiences during the period. We must pay special attention to applying the materialist ideological line to the study of new conditions and new problems. While we carry out this discussion, it is necessary to energetically encourage the practice of making investigations and studies. We must determine the laws governing the development of objective things by reviewing our current and past practice, our positive and negative experiences and the great number of problems and contradictions now confronting us and by contrasting and analyzing the conditions at home and abroad. We must determine the universal laws governing the economic development in our entire country. We must also determine the specific laws governing the development of each of our various regions, departments and trades and apply them in our efforts to bring about reforms in our economy, management, systems, technology, methods of leadership and work. The question of following the correct ideological line concerns many other things, so we must give much more scope to our thinking. Comrades in all trades and professions must use the criterion of truth as a weapon to sum up the positive and negative experiences gained in their respective fields in light of their specific conditions and clarify the right direction and methods to improve their work. In short, we must follow the correct ideological line in our economic and all other work, uphold the principle of proceeding from reality, do what is suitable for the particular time and suit our measures to local conditions, try our best to abide by the objective laws and bring our initiative into full play. In this way we can surely greatly enhance the ideological level of our entire party and its ability to provide leadership and perform its duties. In this way we will surely be able to do our work even better and score still greater victories in our four modernizations and in all other work.

There is one question which we must stress and clarify here. It is said that there is an important reason some comrades fear this and that and refrain from unfolding the discussion. That is, they are afraid that the emancipation of people's thinking will bring confusion in work. This is a very serious misunderstanding. The emancipation of the mind means seeking truth from facts and upholding materialist ideological line. Why do we advocate emancipating the mind? The spiritual fetters created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and all kinds of metaphysical and idealist ideas have restricted people from proceeding from reality and learning the truth about the world. The emancipation of the mind aims at smashing all these spiritual fetters, removing the ideological restrictions and setting right what has been distorted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" regarding objective truth, so that the principle of seeking truth from facts can be truly put into practice. Only when the principle of seeking truth from facts is truly upheld and the correct ideological line is adhered to, can the mind be truly emancipated. [paragraph continues]

Engels said that freedom meant the recognition of necessity. Only when people understand the necessity and the objective laws can they enjoy freedom and can their minds be truly emancipated. Therefore, whether one's mind is emancipated can not be judged by his subjective claims but by the extent to which his subjective wishes conform with the objective results of his actions and by his understanding of the objective laws. The more conscientiously people uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, follow the correct ideological line and improve their understanding of the objective laws, the more their minds are emancipated. In this sense, there can be no time when the emancipation of the mind goes too far. To go beyond is as wrong as falling short. If one substitutes one metaphysical attitude for another, it is a clear sign that one's mind has not yet been truly emancipated. Hence, in the final analysis, the emancipation of the mind means getting rid of all kinds of erroneous idealist and metaphysical ideological lines and following the correct materialist ideological line characterized by the principle of seeking truth from facts. Once such a correct attitude is taken toward the emancipation of the mind, everyone will heartily welcome it instead of being afraid of it. It will bring no confusion in our work. On the contrary, it will enable us to do our work even better. Naturally, when people have further emancipated their minds and become more conscientious in upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts, they may voice their opinions or offer their criticisms about the subjectivist or bureaucratic ways in which the higher authorities provide leadership; they may even put up some resistance to such styles of leadership. This may be, in the eyes of some leading comrades, some proof that the emancipation of the mind has "gone too far" and that the emancipation of the mind has caused "confusion in work. However, can this kind of "confusion" do any harm to our revolutionary cause?

In studying the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, in unfolding the discussion on the criterion for truth and in following the correct ideological line, we must insist on education by positive examples. During the study and discussion, we must all unburden ourselves and speak our minds. We must practice the "three don'ts"--don't pick on people, don't put political labels on people and don't wield big sticks. We must not carelessly play up everything as a matter of principle or as something concerning the political line. We must not place the political label of opposing and attacking the third plenary session on those comrades who do not understand the spirit of the third plenary session and have said something wrong. We must never roughly handle ideological problems. We must by all means avoid impetuosity. By studying the sessions and discussions, we can cite facts and use reasoned arguments to solve problems in such a gentle and mild way that everyone involved has ease of mind in the whole process. At the same time, to achieve the aim of truly following the correct ideological line, we need more than just one or two study sessions of discussions and we must continuously exert ourselves through our practice. In addition, we must not make unwarranted charges against those comrades who raised some doubts or expressed divergent opinions about the decisions made at the third plenary session and the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC, because their actions fall within the limits of the normal practice of democracy allowed by the state and the party. We must see to it that as the discussion deepens the comrades feel happier, the people's unity is further consolidated and their enthusiasm is further aroused. We must see to it that we truly do a good job in ironing out ideological problems, that unity among the comrades is strengthened and that everyone becomes more determined to strive for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. During the study and discussion conducted in some localities, comrades there also carried out investigations in society. This is a good method which should be encouraged. If we divorce ourselves from reality and engage in theoretical debates behind closed doors, it is often impossible to satisfactorily answer questions such as those concerning the current class situation in China's society and class struggle. [paragraph continues]

If we go to the countryside or to factories, make investigations and see for ourselves how the great majority of those labeled in the past as landlords, rich peasants and capitalists are taking part in work and remolding themselves, we can see that Comrade Hua Guofeng was completely correct in his estimate of the situation given in his "Report on the Work of the Government." In unfolding the discussion on the criterion for truth, if attention is paid to guiding the comrades to combine the discussion with the four modernizations and our practical work, we will be able to avoid the mistake of stressing minor issues at the expense of the central task. In the course of discussion on ideological problems that appear among the people, we must calmly reason things out, avoid using acrimonious or sarcastic language and allow for unforeseen circumstances. If we do otherwise, it will not be beneficial either to the achievement of unity or to the implementation of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." We are now in the new period in history when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. We are confronted with the arduous task of bringing order out of chaos. We must be active and resolute and, at the same time, prudent and reliable. On the one hand we must be determined to bring about reforms and try our best to insure that we continue to play the vanguard role on the ideological front; on the other hand we must set out from the practical situation concerning the ideological level of the majority of our people and do our work step by step instead of seeking momentary satisfaction. We must be both firm and gentle. In a word, we must spend more time pondering our work, pay still more attention to the study and application of dialectics and further reduce the influence of metaphysical thinking. We must carefully study the art of leadership, working methods, pay attention to the practical results and continue to improve our work so that we can contribute more to the great cause of the four modernizations.

#### NI ZHIFU ADDRESSES TRADE UNION SHOCK WORKERS FORUM

OW250119 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] 'Beijing, 24 September--On the morning of 24 September the All-China Federation of Trade Unions sponsored a forum of the representatives of shock workers and shock teams in the new Long March in industry, finance and trade and other fields.

Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the forum. He said: The shock workers and shock teams in the new Long March are charging forward for socialist modernization. They are pace setters in all fields of endeavor. Trade unions at all levels must enthusiastically support workers' activities to vie with one another to become shock workers in the new Long March, link these activities with the work of consolidation and the movement to increase production and practice economy now underway in various industrial and mining enterprises, bring into full play the role of the shock workers to set examples and lead other workers and overfulfill this year's production tasks.

Ni Zhifu said: The time of youth is one full of creativity. All scientists with outstanding achievements and creative workers with inventions have made their achievements when they were 20-some years old. He encouraged all those attending the forum to continue their efforts and to score even greater achievements.



He said: The slogan put forward in the 50's that "one must learn from the advanced, help the backward, let others have the honors and take difficulties upon oneself" should be inherited and carried forward today. Young workers must be encouraged to learn from each other, particularly from veteran workers and veteran cadres because these veteran workers and cadres have been tempered by struggles and they are rich in experience.

The representatives of shock workers and shock teams in the new Long March introduced their own experiences at the forum. They said that they will always live up to the expectations of the party and those of the older generation and that they will develop the four modernizations in a down-to-earth manner.

Also attending the forum and delivering speeches were Wang Chonglun, noted national model worker and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Zhang Weizhen, adviser of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, who participated in the "30 May" movement; and Song Kanfu, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON POLICIES TOWARD YOUTH

OW210222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Leadership at various levels should let young people work freely, including assigning them to leading posts, so that they will mature faster, says a Commentator article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

"Our young people have ideals and vision. They can shoulder heavy tasks assigned them by the party and the people," says the article commenting on the naming of 10,000 outstanding youth groups and individuals by the Communist Youth League on September 19. Great attention should be paid to the role of young people as a shock force, it says, for China's modernization depends ultimately on their hard work and creativeness.

In order to train the youth in the course of the Long March toward modernization, it is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work and correctly solve their practical problems such as education, marriage and employment, the article notes. It is wrong to look at young people through the glasses of a feudal patriarch who regards as heretic their independent thinking and creativity, the article says.

#### GEOLOGY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MINERAL RESOURCES

OW250833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)--China's verified reserves of rare metals and rare-earth metals are sufficient not only for its own expanding steel industry but also to provide for exports, newly-appointed Minister of Geology Sun Daguang said in an interview with XINHUA today. Proven deposits of tungsten, tin, molybdenum, antimony, zinc and titanium are the greatest in the world, while those of iron, copper, coal, phosphorus and aluminium are among the front ranks.

China is one of the few countries that has deposits of almost every kind of mineral so far discovered in the world, he added. It has located more than 140 kinds of useful minerals and substantial deposits of 130 have been verified. Before liberation, he said, deposits of only 18 minerals had been surveyed and prospected, and almost no industrially workable deposits had been verified.

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In order to strengthen geological work, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress recently upgraded the State Geological Bureau to the Ministry of Geology. Sixty-two-year-old Sun Daguang is the minister. Sun Daguang was made vice-minister of communications in July 1958, and became director of the State Geological Bureau in 1975.

He said that China's iron mines have been able to supply its ten large iron and steel complexes such as Anshan, Baotou and Panzhihua, as well as smaller plants throughout the country.

Eighteen provinces and autonomous regions have large iron mines. Iron deposits have been discovered in recent years in Shanxi, Hebei, Anhui, Yunnan and Sichuan provinces. In some cases new deposits have been found in the vicinities of old sites. China also has located deposits of copper, zinc and phosphorus as well as a number of coal gas fields in Jiangxi, Xizang, Guangxi and Guizhou.

Sun Daguang said that China is basically self-sufficient in the supply of fuel and minerals for its heavy and light industries. It also has some surpluses for export.

He said that China would strengthen the study of basic geological theory and make use of aerial prospecting, remote sensing and computers to prospect for further mineral resources.

Sun Daguang stressed the necessity for exchanges with foreign geological scientists. He said that China would send people to study abroad and would also invite foreign experts to lecture in China.

GOOD GRAIN HARVEST EXPECTED THIS YEAR

OW181256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 18 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)--With this year's good wheat and early rice crops already in and the autumn crops either being reaped or largely growing well, China expects this year's grain harvest to be substantially bigger than last year's. A four per cent increase over 1978 was the target set for 1979, and based on reports from different parts of the country, this state target is expected to be overfulfilled.

In most areas, the autumn-harvested crops, which account for two thirds of China's annual output of grain and oil-bearing crops, are growing better than for many years. Maize, sorghum, millet and sweet potatoes all show signs of good harvest.

Middle-season rice is now already being reaped in southern China. In 12 out of the 13 major producing provinces and regions, the growth of the middle-season rice crops is better than last year, with the total area sown to the crop enlarged by 260,000 hectares.

In principal grain-producing areas in the Chang Jiang, Hua and Huai River basins and north and south of the Great Wall, weather conditions have in the main been favorable and the crops are growing sturdily. Harvesting of early-ripening crops has just begun and full-scale autumn harvesting will soon be under way.

A good harvest of rapeseed, which accounts for one third of China's edible vegetable oil, was reaped in the summer. The increase in rapeseed output this year surpassed the increase planned by the state for all oil-bearing crops for the whole year. Peanut and sesame crops are also doing well. In Shandong, Henan, Hebei and Liaoning provinces, the area sown to peanuts was extended by 220,000 hectares this year.

The cotton crop, affected by cold spells last spring, is now growing well as a result of careful field management and total output is expected to catch up with or approach that of last year.

Better tea, silkworm cocoons and fruit harvests have been reported. Output of sugarcane, tobacco and bast fibre crops is expected to be lower than last year.

According to official estimates, the country is sure to have good harvests provided no extraordinary natural disasters occur in the coming weeks. Even if natural disasters should occur in some parts of the country, they would not affect the over-all good harvest prospects.

#### VICE AGRICULTURE MINISTER TALKS WITH SCIENTISTS

OW221906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 22 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Zhang Pinghua, vice-minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission, today encouraged scientists and professors to contribute more to the development of China's agricultural science and technology, and to education.

"Efforts in this field will help speed up the modernization of agriculture and change the backwardness of agricultural production, which is necessary in order to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country," he said.

Zhang Pinghua was speaking at a tea party given in honour of agricultural scientists and professors as well as patriotic intellectuals from Hong Kong, Taiwan and overseas now in Beijing. It was sponsored by the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the Ministry of Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery and the Central Meteorological Bureau.

Party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Chen Yonggui and Hu Yaobang received those attending, congratulated them on their achievements to date, and expressed the hope that they would continue to go forward.

Zhang Pinghua said that a tremendous effort had been made to expand output in agriculture, including the undertaking of large-scale farm improvement projects, the building up of industries servicing agriculture, and the development of agricultural science and technology, and education. "There are now 72 agricultural colleges in China, and a total of 270,000 students has graduated from the colleges over the past three decades, twenty times the total trained before liberation. Nearly 300,000 scientists and technicians now work in China's 4,000 agricultural scientific research institutes, 18 times the number in the early post-liberation period," he said. "Yet in many respects we still fall behind the needs of agricultural modernization," he added.



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One hundred and eighty-one scientists and professors attended the tea party. They included noted agronomists who have made contributions in crop cultivation, seed breeding, forestry, animal husbandry and in designing water control projects and in other areas of research. Ten noted scientists spoke at the tea party and made proposals concerning the promotion of agricultural research.

Jin Shanbao, president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and a famous wheat expert, proposed that agricultural research institutes should coordinate their efforts according to natural ecological zones.

Zheng Wanjun, president of the Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences, pointed out that the area covered by forests in China had increased from the 7.8 percent at the time of liberation to the present 12.7 percent. Nonetheless, he said, more attention should be paid to ending the indiscriminate felling of trees in certain areas, and those who violated forest protection regulations should be punished accordingly.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON IMPROVING LOCAL SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES

OW260824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--Recent discussion by scientific research centres in Chongqing, Shanghai, Beijing and Shandong of organizational overlapping, duplication of research topics and many other questions are timely and necessary, says today's GUANGMING DAILY which praises the initiative shown. China's 6,000 independent research institutes, treble the 1965 figures, says a Commentator's article in the paper, should now consider readjustment to improve the work.

Primarily as the purpose of research, the article says, local institutes should emphasize pressing issues in their areas as regards economic matters and people's lives and absorb and popularize advanced scientific achievements both at home and abroad. Efforts should be made to tap local resources and direct research to what is needed and the area can deal with.

Staffing and training of research personnel needs more attention, the article says. When college graduates and returned students are assigned work, the requirements of local scientific institutions must be considered. The present staff should be given training courses. Research institutes should deal with topics within their specialty that serve production and bring economic results. The initiative and creativeness of research personnel should be brought into full play. The leading and administrative cadres must have professional competence. Local government and party committees should provide adequate funds for such institutes.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES FINANCE-ECONOMICS EDUCATION

OW260911 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to CAIMAO ZHANXIAN BAO, the National Work Conference on Higher Finance-Economics Education, held recently in Beijing, pointed out that, to meet needs in achieving the four modernizations, the higher finance-economics education must be quickly developed in a planned way step by step so as to train still more management personnel in economics.

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The conference held: Current higher finance-economics education is far from satisfying the needs of the four modernizations. Considering long-term needs, the scope of this education should be greatly expanded and the number of students in this field should account for a greater percentage of the total enrolled in college.

The conference pointed out: The most urgent thing to do to run this education well is to quickly shift the emphasis of this education toward teaching and scientific research and to take effective measures to advance scientific financial and economic studies as soon as possible.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS SINCE 1949 RECOUNTED

OW231212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--A comparison of the school population in China today and in 1949 shows the scale of China's progress.

Over 80 per cent of the adults were illiterate in the liberation year of 1949; only 25 per cent of the school-age children were in school. Most adults today are able to read and write and 94 per cent of the school-age children are enrolled. Primary school education is general in most of the countryside and junior middle school education in the cities.

China's 900,000 primary schools now have 1.46 hundred million pupils. There were 24 million pupils in 340,000 primary schools in 1949.

The 160,000 middle schools have 65 million students. There were over one million in 4,000 middle schools in 1949. The 2,000 and more secondary and vocational schools have 880,000 students, as against 220,000 students in over 1,000 such schools in 1949.

China's 598 universities and colleges have an enrollment of 850,000 as against 117,000 students in 200 universities and colleges in 1949. Students in science and engineering school enrollment now accounts for 41 per cent of the student body, as against 32 per cent in 1949. Institutions of higher learning have graduated 2.94 million people since 1949. This is 15.9 times the total in the last two decades before liberation. The graduating class students of universities and colleges last year came to 165,000.

The 164,000 kindergartens give pre-school education for 7.87 million children. In 1950, 1,800 kindergartens took care of only 140,000.

Over half a million workers are now in factory-run universities and in spare-time universities run by the provinces or municipalities. There are 68 million students in spare-time secondary schools. Old China provided virtually no such training.

Graduate students numbered over 8,000 in 1978 as against 424 in the peak pre-liberation year.

A rapid increase in teaching staff has occurred. Institutes of higher learning have 206,000 faculty members as against 16,000 in 1949, an increase by 12.8 times. Middle schools now have 3.28 million teachers as against 83,000 in 1949, an increase by 39.9 times. Today's 5.22 million primary school teachers contrasts with 836,000 in 1949, an increase by 6.2 times.

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In areas inhabited by minorities, the number of college students is over 36,000. Nearly each nationality has college students. There are 2.52 million minority students in secondary schools, 55.5 times the 1951 figure and 7.686 million students in primary schools, 8.1 times the 1951 figure. The minority nationalities account for around six percent of China's population.

LETTERS TO GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSS ACADEMIC FREEDOM

OW260340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0305 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- "The people are the masters of the state. How can they act as such if they don't enjoy academic freedom?" Zou Qiyu, a research worker of the Yunnan Province Institute of History, in a letter to today's GUANGMING DAILY fully supports the forum on "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" reported by the paper a few days ago. But he suggests that the term "academic freedom" be used instead of "democracy in academic discussions" as the forum used.

Democracy, he says, implies that the minority submit to the majority and to higher levels. This should not be the case in discussions on economics, philosophy, history, literature and other questions. A leading body can decide to adopt certain views of economic questions. This is an administrative measure in which submission by the minority and the subordinate applies. But even so, exploration and discussion of the question can still continue and the leading body should heed the discussion.

Truth is very often first expressed by only a few people and after free discussion and debate is accepted by the majority. Even if a few people hold to a wrong view, they should not be forced to submit to the view of the majority and a higher level. Experience shows that the absence of academic freedom does not benefit the building of socialism.

Pointing out that Articles 45 and 52 of the Constitution guarantee freedom of speech and press and academic freedom, he agrees with the view that "without political freedom the hundred schools cannot contend." He suggested that those who, using their position and power, keep preventing citizens from exercising their freedom to discuss academic problems should be regarded as violating the Constitution.

Another letter by Hao Zhiyuan from Shanxi Province holds that "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" should be safeguarded by the political authority of the state rather than relying on efforts to make some leaders at various levels adopt a more democratic style of work.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER WU YAOZONG DIES

OW242301 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Mr Wu Yaozong, member of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Committee of the Chinese Christian (?three-self) Patriotic Movement, died of illness in Shanghai on 17 September at the age of 86. A memorial meeting for him was held today at the Longhua Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Shanghai.

Wreaths were sent by Soong Ching Ling, Ulanhu, Deng Yingchao, Peng Chong, Liao Chengzhi, Yan Youmin, Wang Yiping, Zhao Xingzhi and Zhang Chengzong.



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Wreaths were also sent by the NPC Standing Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

Zhang Zhiyi, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee's United Front Work Department, and Xiao Xianfa, director of the Religious Affairs Bureau under the State Council, made a special trip to Shanghai to attend the memorial meeting. Yan Youmin, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, presided over the memorial meeting; and Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, delivered a memorial speech.

Attending the memorial meeting were Su Buqing, Ba Jin, (Song Richang), Zhao Zukang, (Ji Renqiu), (Liu Jinzhi), Wu Ruonan and (Zhou Zhucheng) as well as patriotic personages from Shanghai religious circles and friends of Mr Wu Yaozong.

#### PLA AIR FORCE HAS 100 COMMANDERS OF MINORITY NATIONALITIES

OW251850 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 September--By XINHUA reporter Hu Derong--Many pilots of Uygur, Korean, Zhuang, Mongolian, Yi, Hui, Tibetan, Kazakh and other minority nationalities in PLA air force units are reaching maturity.

Gao Shufa, an air force regiment commander of Tu nationality, is praised as a leader in the blue sky by people in the northwestern border area. In order to better lead his regiment in making up for the flight training delayed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of his unit, he overfulfilled last year's training plan by 213 percent in flying hours. While directing his regiment's large formation flight this year, he also flew the lead plane. By July his regiment had fulfilled this year's training plan. This regiment has now come up to the standard for A-type combat regiments [jia lei zhan dou tuan 3946 7352 2069 2435 0957] as set by the air force headquarters.

After taking over command of an air force division, Yang Guoxiang, who is praised as "the falcon of Yi nationality" by members of an air force strike unit [qiang ji hang kong bu dui 1730 2345 5300 4500 6752 7130], has been vigorously flying in the blue sky over the motherland. During an important test, with unmatched courage and superb flying skill, he flew a fighter and successfully accomplished his mission after overcoming unexpected dangers, thus making a contribution to the modernization of national defense.

There are nearly 100 flight commanders of minority nationalities in the people's air force who are as brave and resourceful as Gao Shufa and Yang Guoxiang. They are now serving in leading positions at or above the flight squadron commander level. Li Yongtai of Korean nationality is commander of the air force unit under a certain military region, Na Qiming of Xibo nationality serves as deputy political commissar of a certain flight school, and so on and so forth.

While flying a plane at high altitude in a windy, dusty and misty sky, Rong Qiwu of Zhuang nationality, deputy chief of staff of a certain air force fighter regiment stationed in the northeastern border area, encountered dangerous situations seven times. Being bold but cautious and with consummate flight skill, he safely overcame dangerous situations seven times. The commander of the air force division in which he serves has called on all pilots of the division to learn from him.

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NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME ATTENDS MINORITIES FORUM

OW251251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)--A forum for national minority folk singers and poets opened here today. Participants are 123 singers and poets from 45 minority nationalities, most of whom are peasants and herdsmen. They include a 70-year-old Kazakh folk singer Sultan Majiti, Mongolian woman singer Boyan Delger, Dai nationality singer, Li Siyi from Yunnan and Tibetan singer Bianbazhasi.

These outstanding folk artists are not only singers, they have also been responsible for keeping alive and collecting many precious national literary works, including "Gesser Khan", a famous ancient Tibetan epic about mythological hero; "Ashma", a narrative poem, very popular among the Yi nationality people in Yunnan portraying the heroic struggle against the ruling class and their strong will for freedom and happiness; and "Manass", one of China's literary treasures and the longest and oldest epic of the Khalkhas nationality in Xinjiang.

When Lin Biao and the gang of four were in power, many singers were persecuted and forced to stop singing, and many outstanding works were banned as "feudalist, bourgeois and revisionist poisonous weeds." Since the gang of four fell, the minority culture has begun to recover and develop.

The minority nationality folk singers and poets forum was sponsored jointly by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Culture and the Preparatory Committee of the China Society of Folk Literature.

Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was present at the meeting. Lin Mohan, vice-minister of culture, presided over the meeting.

Some folk singers gave performances during the meeting.

ARTICLES EXPRESS DIFFERENT VIEWS ON NOVEL 'WATER MARGIN'

OW220515 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Today the JIEFANG RIBAO publishes on page five an article by Comrade (Wei Keming), entitled "Jin Shengtian and 'Water Margin'--Commenting on 'Two Different Versions of 'Water Margin' and Song Jiang.'"

The article "Two Different Versions of 'Water Margin' and Song Jiang" was written by Comrade (Zhang Guofeng) and published in issue No 7 of the XUESHU MONTHLY, 1979. Not long ago Comrade (Zhang Guofeng) also published an article in the JIANGNAN PINGLUN, entitled "Jin Shengtian--Our Country's Outstanding Enlightenment Thinker."

Comrade (Wei Keming's) article says: The two articles by Comrade (Zhang Guofeng) are identical in spirit. Their central idea is that the novel "Water Margin" was originally a sinister book, but, after changes made by Jin Shengtian, it became a revolutionary textbook. He regards Jin Shengtian as an extraordinary person who made very great contributions in revising and commenting on the novel "Water Margin".

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My opinion is exactly the opposite. Neither was "Water Margin" a sinister book, nor was Jin Shengtian an honest man, and much less was he an enlightened thinker.

Comrade (Wei Keming's) article points out: The novel "Water Margin" can be described as having a beginning of gold and an ending of silver. Only the middle part is dross, but even in the middle part there are some more or less good things. In short, "Water Margin" is basically a good book. It is impossible for anyone, scholar or thinker, to destroy it with one blow.

Comrade (Wei Keming) holds that Jin Shengtian tampered with the novel "Water Margin." Jin Shengtian was a man who was loyal to and a worker for the emperor and did his best to deceive and suppress the people. That was the way Jin Shengtian conducted himself in society and the starting point and end result of his tampering with "Water Margin."

#### FILM EXHIBIT TO MARK PRC ANNIVERSARY PLANNED

OW251333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Culture is to screen 25 new films throughout China starting October 1 to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Twelve of them are feature films or play and opera performances. The rest are animated cartoons, documentary, and scientific and educational films. Feature films include "From Slave to General" about a high-ranking commander of Yi nationality in the communist-led army; "Xiaohua (Small Flower)", which is set in the liberation war and focuses on the reunion of a family; "Aolei-yilan" which describes the resistance of the Daur and other minority people in China's northeast against czarist aggression more than three centuries ago; "Dawn" about a general He Long; and "Ji Hongchang", a film about a soldier of the old-type army who becomes a proletarian fighter during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Films on contemporary themes are "Wrath of the Huang He", "Vibratos of Life" and "A Sacred Task". There are also comedies and musicals, including one about a blind folk musician.

Intended for both children and adults, the animated cartoon "Nezha Conquers the Dragon King" is based on a fairy tale. The documentary "Bright China" contrasts the post-liberation three decades with the life before 1949 and describes the advances since the downfall of the gang of four. Another documentary consists of aerial views of China's varied landscape.

Among the scientific and educational films are "Beijing, Ancient Capital" and "Dunhuang Cave Art".

Reaction to previews is approval of the wider subject matter, varied forms and better technical presentation than last year. More films will be shown around New Year's Day and the spring festival, the second and third stages of the exhibition. China plans to produce over fifty feature films this year. The best ones will win a "hundred flowers award".



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AFP REPORT ON NATIONALITY MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

OW241337 Hong Kong AFP in English 1257 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, September 24 (AFP)--China will need two or three more decades before it can eliminate the economic and cultural inequalities between national minorities and ethnic Han Chinese, National Minorities' Minister Yang Jingren said today.

Speaking to a press conference over two hours long to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic Mr Yang listed the achievements of Chinese policy towards the 56 million ethnic minorities (six percent of the total population) who are spread out through over half the country's territory. Referring to incomplete statistics for last year Mr Yang said there were currently about 800,000 non-Han cadres.

Replying to a question, he said that the problem of Tibetan independence was "a question which does not exist in China." "The serfs are happy to have become masters of the country, so the question does not arise," he added.

The minister also gave an impressive series of figures on the economic development of the areas peopled by minorities during the last 30 years.

Among the great changes since the fall of the disgraced "gang of four" radicals, Mr Yang cited the administrative reorganisation which recently enabled Nei Monggol to revert to the borders it had in 1969. However, the minister refused to give any details about the reasons behind the decision.

In addition the number of non-Hans in county and prefecture leadership positions had gone up, especially in Nei Monggol and the Ningxia Autonomous Region, he said. Mr Yang also mentioned the reversion to the use of minority languages in administrative documents.

However, the minorities' minister refused to disclose the exact number of Han Chinese living in the five autonomous regions where most of the ethnic minorities live.

AFP: BEIJING POSTER CRITICIZES PLA POLITICAL AFFAIRS OFFICE

OW250800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0755 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (AFP)--Representatives of 400,000 military cadres victims of past "persecutions" today aired their grievances on a wall poster in Beijing. The wall poster called for the dismissal of all cadres appointed to the Chinese army's General Office for Political Affairs under the late Defence Minister Lin Biao and the radical "gang of four".

The poster said that Huang Yukun, a vice-director of the general office, had been ordered by the Communist Party Central Committee in January to settle the question of the 400,000 cadres demobilized in the early 1970's. Mr. Huang is a direct subordinate of Wei Guoqing, general political commissar of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). The authors of the wall poster said: "So far he has done nothing. He even refuses to admit that the two documents, fabricated by Lin Biao in 1968 and 1969 in order to expel us from the army, were incorrect." The wall poster was signed by "The Representatives of the Demobilized Cadres of the Three Services of the PLA in All Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions".

The two documents in question consisted of directives by Lin Biao on the restructuring of the army, observers said.

The poster also alleged that a "mini-gang of four" existed in the army's General Office of Political Affairs, citing the names of "Huang, Wu, Ye and Li" without mentioning their first names. The vice-director of the office, Huang Yukun, was appointed in 1975.

The retired army men said that they had lost their cadre status on being demobilized. "We returned home poor and politically suspect. Some of us became beggars and others committed suicide," they said.

The poster also said that between November, 1968 and June, 1969, three thousand military cadres were sent to a study group at Panxi in the southern province of Yunnan under directives given in the 1968 and 1969 documents. Seven people died there and more than 300 others were injured after suffering more than 300 kinds of torture, the poster said.

"Imagine what these two documents may have caused in the whole of China," the authors of the poster exclaimed.

The authors of the poster said they had been received on August 20 by Yang Guang, an official of the army's general office responsible for demobilized servicemen. He immediately acknowledged that the two documents "fabricated" by Lin Biao were false. But two days later another unidentified official of the same office made a statement to the contrary when receiving another group.

The wall poster demanded the dismissal of all cadres of the army's General Office for Political Affairs appointed between 1969 and 1975 who were still on active duty.

Another poster signed by a demobilized cadre from Anhui Province asked why "all people are not equal before the law."

#### BRIEFS

POTATO BREEDING--Xining, September 18--China has so far developed more than 150 improved potato strains, one-third of which are currently widely used in production. This was announced at a meeting held recently in Xining capital of Qinghai Province, to discuss potato breeding. At present, China devotes 4.6 million hectares to potato growing. The average yield is nine tons per hectare. The "Kexin No 1" variety of potato, which is disease-resistant and was developed at the Keshan Agricultural Research Institute in Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, yields 22.5 tons per hectare under normal conditions. The use of improved strains has brought many potato diseases such as late blight and virus degeneration under control. In order to improve and expand research into different varieties of potatoes, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences has decided to set up research stations on the Qinghai plateau and in Heilongjiang and Sichuan provinces. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 18 Sep 79 OW]

RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE FORUM--The All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese on 11 September held a forum to mark the 30th PRC anniversary. Zhuang Xiquan, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee and chairman of the federation, presided over and addressed the forum, urging all returned Overseas Chinese and compatriots residing abroad to support the motherland's modernization and contribute their share to Taiwan's return to the motherland. Lian Guan, deputy director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and vice chairman of the federation, also spoke. Attending were Zhong Qingfa and Hong Sisi, vice chairmen of the federation, and members of the federation and returned Overseas Chinese from all circles in Beijing, totalling some 200. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW]

ANHUI UNDERTAKES CLEANUP OF AREAS HIT BY TORRENTIAL RAINS

HK230826 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] Heavy and torrential rain fell in Fuyang and Suxian prefectures north of the Huai river from 12 to 17 September. Over 100 mm of rain fell, and some communes had more than 200 mm. This caused serious flooding. "The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees are very concerned for the flood-hit areas north of the Huai. They promptly dispatched a work group headed by Comrade Guo Tixiang, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and Comrade (Zheng Huaizhou), deputy secretary general of the committee, to the area north of the Huai to inspect the state of the calamity and help to solve problems. They have also allocated funds to help the stricken areas to drain flooded land. The party organizations in the disaster areas have launched the masses to plunge into the work of draining flooded land and crash-reaping crops. They are doing everything possible to reduce the losses and strive to fulfill the plans for the year." By 19 September, these 2 prefectures had drained 2.20 million mu of land.

"To win victory in this struggle against floods, the provincial CCP committee has issued an urgent circular to the whole province demanding that the people in the disaster areas regard draining the land and crash-reaping as the current central task. They must overcome this flood disaster by displaying the same energy as in the fight against drought last year. At the same time, they should make preparations for autumn sowing."

ANHUI HOLDS FORUM ON DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

HK240943 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "According to a report written by the reporters of ANHUI RIBAO and this station, to quicken the pace of developing animal husbandry and to meet the needs of the modernization of agriculture, the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a forum on animal husbandry in Hefei." During the forum, the participants analyzed the situation of Anhui's animal husbandry, exchanged experiences and studied plans and measures to develop animal husbandry.

The forum noted: It is true that Anhui encountered a serious drought last year. However, the situation of Anhui's animal husbandry has been good due to the provincial CCP committee which conscientiously implemented the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, deeply criticized the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, implemented the party's rural economic policies and adopted a series of measures to combat drought and protect domestic animals. The province has a total of 2,525,300 large domestic animals, an increase of 1.3 percent as compared with same period last year, thus reversing the previous 4 years' downward trend in animal husbandry. During the first half of this year, the province purchased a total of 93,311,000 jin of eggs, a 40 percent increase as compared with the same period last year, thus topping the highest level in history. The province has a total of 3,034,000 sheep, an increase of nearly 50 percent as compared with last year.

The forum stressed: We must place farming, forestry and animal husbandry on an equal footing. In the past, due to the interference of the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, the rural economic policies were violated and the peasants were prohibited from raising sows and large domestic animals, thus adversely affecting animal husbandry in a big way. The participants noted: Mountainous areas in west and south Anhui must make full use of their grasslands and go in for cattle and sheep breeding in a big way. The plain in north Anhui must place emphasis on developing pig and sheep breeding.



At present, we must attach importance to successfully selecting and keeping sows to lay solid foundations for greatly developing pig breeding in 1980. We must carry out scientific research and strive to raise the technical level of the masses of working personnel in animal husbandry and veterinarians.

"During the forum, Comrade (Chen Lianfeng), deputy director of the General Bureau of Animal Husbandry under the Ministry of Agriculture, made an academic report."

#### ANHUI CPPCC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK220353 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] According to ANHUI RIBAO, the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its study committee to study ways of and make arrangements for further carrying out discussions on the criterion of truth. "Comrade Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke at the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Zhang Kaifan stressed: Deepening the discussions on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth is of great strategic significance. The discussions are powerful weapons for thoroughly eradicating the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four and their ideological and theoretical pernicious influence, bring order out of chaos and effecting radical reform. The discussions are also compulsory courses in emancipating minds and correcting the ideological line. Comrade Zhang Kaifan noted: At present, some comrades have not fully emancipated their minds and are accustomed to book worship, thinking that everything must be handled in accordance with books and that it is forbidden to do things which have not been mentioned by books or have not been done in the past or have been criticized in the past. This kind of thinking is the major obstacle to implementing the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC. Some comrades set upholding the four basic principles against the discussions on the criterion of truth, giving full play to democracy and the emancipation of minds, thinking that upholding the four basic principles means 'retraction.' This kind of thinking is also wrong and harmful.

"Comrade Zhang Kaifan said: The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The quintessence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is seeking truth from facts, applying theory to reality and proceeding from reality in everything." In carrying out any type of work and in handling any matter, we must seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything and uphold practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. "We must oppose book worship and pragmatism which falsely hold aloft the banner. We must also oppose the fallacy that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is antiquated. We must closely integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practice of the four modernizations, constantly study new things and conditions to solve new problems and successfully expedite our four modernizations.

"Comrade Zhang Kaifan stressed in conclusion: Deepening the discussions on the criterion of truth is the major content of the current study of political theory and is a matter of prime importance for strengthening ideological building. We must do well in firmly grasping the discussions." He called on all democratic parties, personalities of various circles and all staff members of CPPCC organs to deepen the discussions, comprehensively master the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, distinguish between right and wrong, emancipate their minds, eradicate their lingering fear, merge their thinking with the spirit of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC and actively contribute to further consolidating and developing the revolutionary patriotic united front and realizing the four modernizations.

The meeting also conveyed the views of the study committee of the National Committee of the CPPCC on the study plans to be fulfilled in the second half of this year, discussed the brief summary of the study work of the study committee of the provincial CPPCC committee and listened to reports on the conditions in studying Comrade Hua Guofeng's government work report, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the second session of the National Committee of the CPPCC and the documents concerning the seven laws. "Provincial CPPCC committee Vice Chairmen Huang Yan, Wu Yanqiu and Sun Youqiao also attended the meeting."

#### JIANGSU CCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CRITERION OF TRUTH

OW220932 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] On three successive occasions the Jiangsu provincial party committee's core study group recently has conducted studies and discussions on the question of criterion of truth. Participating were Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee currently in Nanjing, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee who are Communist Party members and responsible persons of provincial departments, commissions and offices.

The comrades said: Conducting in-depth study and discussion on making practice the only criterion of truth and following the correct ideological line is the precondition and guarantee for the correct implementation of the party Central Committee's political line, a general education on the Marxist theory of knowledge and a fundamental kind of construction in the ideological sphere. The comrades stressed in their study and discussion that attention should be focused on solving two ideological problems:

1. It is necessary to clarify Mao Zedong Thought, how to correctly approach it and how to draw a clear demarcation line between real "holding high" and false "holding high."

In the international communist movement, Lenin developed through practice what Marx and Engels had not said, won victory in the October Revolution and formed Leninism. Comrade Mao Zedong blazed new trails and developed in the practice of the Chinese revolution what Lenin and Stalin had not said, won a great historical victory in the Chinese revolution and formed Mao Zedong Thought.

Some comrades said: In the history of our party, dogmatism and book worship captured most people and caused great damage. In the past, Wang Ming quoted the books whenever he opened his mouth, as if he held higher than anyone else the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Lin Biao and the gang of four never opened their mouths without chanting "quotations" and never showed up without a copy of the "book." They preached that a copy of the "quotations" was all they needed to run the country and conquer the world. Since the downfall of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the "two whatevers" have emerged, and those who preach the "two whatevers" insist that the way things were done in the past must not be changed and that things must be done in the same way in the future. They too seem to hold the banner of Mao Zedong Thought higher than others. The "two whatevers" are a revival of book worship and belong to the gang of four's ideological system. Facts have proved that Lin Biao and the gang of four only pretended to "hold high," while their real purpose was to restore capitalism. Those who preach the "two whatevers" are pretending to "hold high" while really going against the banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

The study and discussion on the criterion of truth that is now developing in depth is aimed at upholding the dialectical-materialist ideological line Comrade Mao Zedong established for our party--proceeding from the actual situation in doing everything, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice. This is the basic point of the proletarian world outlook, the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought and the basis of our party's political line, principles and policies. Therefore, only by upholding Comrade Mao Zedong's dialectical-materialist ideological line can we comprehensively and accurately grasp the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. This is the way to really hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

2. It is necessary to continue to criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The comrades felt that although the gang of four's ultraleft line has been criticized for nearly 3 years since their downfall, it is far from enough. The criticism should be continued in depth. Wang Ming's line dominated our party's leading organ for only some 4 years, and it took 10 years to criticize Wang Ming's line and eliminate its influence. Lin Biao and the gang of four were on the rampage for 10 years. Out of their counterrevolutionary needs for usurping party and state power they vigorously practiced a feudal, fascist dictatorship and frenziedly created modern superstitions and blind faith. As a result, idealism and metaphysics ran rampant, and their pernicious influence was widespread and extremely harmful. It is absolutely impossible to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four in 2 or 3 years, and much remains to be done.

Now we must, centering on the four modernizations, continue to expose and criticize the anti-Marxist-Leninist, antisocialist line and antipeople character of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and expose and criticize their phony Marxist and socialist rubbish. We must also make serious efforts to solve the problems of factionalism and anarchism. Leading cadres in particular should take a clear-cut stand, take the lead in emancipating their minds, guide the thinking of the cadres and masses onto the political line for accomplishing the four modernizations, mobilize and organize the people of the whole province, go all out, aim high and strive to build a modern, powerful socialist country.

At present, the most important task is to readjust, restructure, consolidate and improve the national economy. This is the first battle for modernization after the shifting of the entire party's work emphasis.

The comrades stressed especially that the question of class appraisal is the basis on which the line, principles and policies are formulated. To consciously carry out the changing of strategic principles and policies and do a good job in readjusting the national economy, it is imperative to correctly understand the appraisal of the class situation. On this point, the comrades unanimously held that the appraisals of the class situation in the country made by Comrade Hua Guofeng in his report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth NPC and by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his opening speech at the second session of the Fifth National Committee are incisive, scientific analyses proceeding from the realities in our country over the past decades and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. These analyses tally with the situation throughout the country as well as the situation in this province. We must conscientiously study and thoroughly understand these analyses and rely on them to guide our thinking and work.

The comrades held that the continued in-depth development of the study and discussion on the criterion of truth is not a political movement. The purpose is to further rectify the ideological line to help promote the four modernizations. It is necessary to insist on positive education and carry out the "principle of three nots." At a major turning point in history, some comrades may fail to clearly understand the party's line and some of the party's principles and policies, and they may even be influenced by left or right policies, and they may even be influenced by left or right erroneous trends of thought.



This is not at all surprising. For the overwhelming majority of comrades, it is mainly a question of ideological understanding, a question of studying anew and of reeducation. We must not rashly raise the matter to the level of principle or line and label at will. In handling ideological questions, we must not make (?any error). We should, through study and discussion, present the facts, reason things out and solve the problems (?calmly). We must really unite and look forward and concentrate our attention on the four modernizations.

#### JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS MEETING OF POLITICAL THEORY TEACHERS

HK220641 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Jiangxi Provincial Education Bureau held a conference of teachers of political theory in institutes of higher education and secondary technical schools in early September. The conference conveyed the spirit of a conference of political theory teachers held in Shanghai by the Ministry of Education, and concentrated on discussing the teaching of philosophy, political economy, the history of the CCP, and the history of the international communist movement. Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Secretary Ma Jikong made speeches at the conference. Jiang Weiqing expressed the hope that political theory teachers would love their work and make every effort to do it well. They should continue to study and discuss the criterion of truth and criticize the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their reactionary ideological system.

The conference pointed out: "Due to the serious sabotage done by Lin Biao and the gang of four, the prestige of political theory lessons was adversely affected and the study style was ruined. This caused very great difficulties for political theory teachers. We must now put things right and restore political theory lessons to their original state." The participants held: "The positive and negative experiences and lessons of the past 30 years have taught us that political theory lessons in institutes of higher education and secondary technical colleges are absolutely essential and are not something which can be dispensed with. This is a matter related to what kind of people the schools will cultivate. Such lessons help the students to uphold the four basic principles, and develop in an all-round way morally, intellectually and physically, and also constitute an important guarantee for doing well in the study of cultural and scientific knowledge."

The conference held: It is necessary to continue to do well in studying the criterion of truth and emancipate ourselves from the spiritual shackles of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the bindings of the two "whatevers." "We must clearly understand that the aim of teaching political theory lessons is to teach the students to grasp the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method, and help them to establish the communist worldview and the idea of serving the people and to uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and linking theory with reality. We must bring into play the force of political theory lessons in changing the subjective and objective worlds." All-round plans should be made for training political theory teachers, and their ideological and professional standards should be raised. Five-sixths of their time should be spent in professional work.

#### SHANDONG ISSUES REGULATIONS TO CURB CADRES' ABUSE OF POWER

SK221148 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the leading party group of the provincial capital construction commission, in line with the guidelines of the recent conferences on the party's discipline inspection work held by the CCP Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee, formulated 10 regulations recently on improving party style and party discipline and preventing leading cadres from seeking prerogatives. They are:

1. Take the lead in studying systems, political affairs, professional work and science persistently, remold work outlook constantly, correct the ideological line, comprehensively and accurately understand and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a system and study new conditions and solve new problems with the stand, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.
2. Take the initiative in abiding by the regulations on using cars and avoid taking public cars to visit relatives or friends. Family members and children, like staffers and workers of the organizations, should not use public cars unless on special circumstances, and should pay the fare in case they take public cars. It should be followed as a common practice that cars are not used when going on errands to places where buses or trains can reach.
3. With regard to the housing problem, do not occupy too many rooms, much less occupy an apartment that has not been assigned to you.
4. Do not give feasts or gifts with public funds, do not accept gifts or bribes, do not gain profit at the expense of the public, [words indistinct] do not engage in backdoor deals.
5. Carry forward democratic work style, treat the people equally, often go modestly to the masses to listen to their criticism and suggestions, implement the "three nots" principle and have a correct attitude toward those who advance suggestions.
6. Act in strict accordance with the rules of the personnel system, refrain from abusing your power to assign jobs to relatives or confidants, strictly abide by the rules of the financial system and the system to control materials, and do not abuse power to (?hold expensive banquets) or approve (?receipts) arbitrarily.
7. Uphold the principle of democratic centralism and strengthen the party's collective leadership. Decisions on important issues such as those on principles, policies, organizations and cadres should be made through discussions of the leading party group and put into practice by having everyone share the responsibility and having the director take the lead.
8. Strictly participate in the party's regular activities. Members of the leading party group, particularly the director and deputy directors, should actively participate in the party's regular activities as ordinary party members and pay party membership dues on their own initiative. The leading party group should hold a meeting quarterly on the party's life and conduct criticism and self-criticism.
9. Participate in as much physical labor as possible and take the responsibility for cleaning your own office.
10. Attach importance to the letters and visits of the masses. Leading persons should show concern for important cases and personally handle them. The director and deputy directors should handle the masses' letters or visits once or twice a month.

## SHANDONG COMMENTATOR STRESSES PUBLICIZING NEW LEGAL SYSTEM

SK230415 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 79 SK

["Text" of station contributing commentator's articles: "It Is Necessary To Intensify the Propaganda of the Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] The Organic Law of the Local People's Congress and Local People's Government of the People's Republic of China, the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law on Criminal Procedure of the People's Republic of China and four other important laws adopted and promulgated at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress will be put into effect beginning 1 January next year. The party Central Committee has decided to conduct propaganda and education on the legal system among all the people throughout the country in the latter half of this year.

The provincial party committee has proposed to designate a certain period of time to carry out extensive and thoroughgoing publicity and education on the legal system by the end of this year so as to make the seven laws known to every household and understood by everyone. It is an arduous task and time is pressing. We must do our best to attend to the publicity and education on the seven laws. Party organizations at all levels must exercise more effective leadership to attain this goal. Viewed from our experiences in conducting education in the legal system in some areas of our province, a schedule for study can be worked out, a work force to publicize the legal system can be organized and the role of each department can be brought into full play so long as the party organizations exercise more effective leadership. We must proceed from reality and work out specific plans in accordance with the characteristic of each plant, village, school, shop and office if we want to make a success of the publicity and education.

The publicity and education should be carried out in various ways according to the actual situation of each department and unit, either by assembling people to study together, or by holding small, dispersed study classes for them or by organizing them into study groups at different times. In no way should we stick to one method in conducting this education. Whatever method we adopt, we must train good backbone propaganda teams so that they can publicize the legal system to the masses. In carrying out publication and education on the socialist legal system, party organizations at all levels should also sum up experiences conscientiously, commend the collectives and individuals which have performed well in studying, publicizing and abiding by the laws and set them up as good examples and mobilize the vast number of cadres and masses from the highest organizations down to the grassroots to make a pledge that they will abide by the laws. We should regard these activities of publicizing the legal system as a starting point and carry out propaganda on socialist democracy and the legal system in a deepgoing manner and on a long-term basis. We must implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress with practical actions.

## BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Hangzhou, 17 September--By 10 September Zhejiang Province had overfulfilled the task to procure 2.48 billion jin of early rice. The province also overfulfilled its procurement task for wheat and barley. By 20 August, collected wheat and barley stored at state grain depots had already doubled that in last year's same period. [(Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0117 GMT 17 Sep 79)]



HENAN'S DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION

OW250509 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Zhengzhou, 25 September--The second session of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Zhengzhou from 12 through 20 September. This session had the largest attendance since the founding of the provincial CPPCC. Among those who attended were many old revolutionary cadres persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and now rehabilitated, members of democratic parties and groups, intellectuals and patriotic personages.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the session. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered an opening speech. Huo Bingquan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, gave a work report on behalf of the incumbent CPPCC Standing Committee. In the course of discussion at the meeting, the members, inspired and in high spirits, talked freely and put forth suggestions for realizing socialist modernization. The meeting, in a byelection, elected a chairman, vice chairmen and a secretary general of the provincial CPPCC. Their names are as follows: chairman: Zhao Wenfu; vice chairmen: Zhou Junming, Qi Wenjian, Yu Keqin, Jin Shaoying and Zhang Zhen; and secretary general: Jin Shaoying (concurrently).

HENAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICIALS

OW250455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Zhengzhou, 25 September--The namelist of the responsible personnel in Henan elected by the second session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress is as follows:

Chairman of the provincial people's congress' Standing Committee: Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403];

Vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress' Standing Committee: Qiao Mingfu [0829 2494 3940], Liu Mingbang [0491 0682 2831], Wang Quanguo [3769 0356 0948], Huo Bingquan [7202 4426 2938], Shao Wenjie [6730 2429 2638], Ye Renshou [0673 0088 1108], and Li Fudu [2621 6346 6757];

Governor: Liu Jie [0491 2638];

Vice governors: Dai Suli [2071 5685 3810], Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], Yu Yiehuan [0060 0001 1557], Wang Shucheng [3769 2885 2052], Yan Jimin [7051 3444 3046], Cui Guanghua [1508 0342 5478], Shi Yi [0670 3015] female, and Yue Xiaoxia [1471 5135 1499];

And president of the provincial higher people's court: Ding shi [0002 4258].

HENAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SMALL HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS

HK240635 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "According to this station's sources, to make full use of Henan Province's water resources and to supply the four modernizations with more electricity, the provincial water conservancy bureau recently held a provincial work conference on small hydroelectric stations in Anyang County."

Comrades who attended the conference conscientiously studied the important directives and instructions on developing small hydroelectric stations issued by the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua, summed up experiences, commended advanced units and analyzed the situation of the development of Henan's small hydroelectric stations.

Following the smashing of the gang of four, this province has achieved a rapid development of its small hydroelectric stations. "From 1976 to 1978, the province's annual installed capacity of its small hydroelectric stations was over 30,000 kilowatts. During those 3 years, the province's total installed capacity reached 93,600 kilowatts, a 130 percent increase as compared to the 70,400-kilowatt installed capacity completed during the previous 26 years. The province has built 1,750 small hydroelectric stations and 2,158 generating installations with a total installed capacity of 175,000 kilowatts. Their annual electric energy production is 290 million kilowatt-hours, which account for 21 percent of the province's total electricity consumption for agriculture in 1978." The development of small hydroelectric stations has supplied the province's industrial and agricultural production and (?people's livelihood) with inexpensive electricity, thus promoting the industrial and (?sideline) production of communes and brigades in the mountainous areas.

Although the province's potential water resources could be exploited for generating nearly 1.5 million kilowatts, only 10 percent of the resources have been exploited. We must try in every possible way to accelerate the pace of building small hydroelectric stations and exploit the province's water resources as quickly as possible to meet the urgent needs of the people in the mountainous areas, and do an even better job of effectively supporting the four modernizations.

In discussing the existing problems in building small hydroelectric stations, the participants noted: "The development of the province's small hydroelectric stations is very uneven. Some counties' small hydroelectric stations' annual electricity output has exceeded the total local annual electricity consumption in agriculture by 70 percent. Up to now, some counties which have very good water conservancy conditions are still doing nothing about the wasteful run off of water which can be used to generate electricity. Of the completed hydroelectric stations, a considerable number of supplementary projects and power transmission (?line) projects are incomplete, thus failing to make the most of the water conservancy works. Some areas do not attach importance to building hydroelectric stations, belittle hydroelectric station management, have imperfect organizations and lack a strict system of personal responsibility." In building and running small hydroelectric stations, we must not go in for egalitarianism and an indiscriminate transfer of resources. The participants conscientiously studied ways to guarantee fulfilling the 1979 plan for completing the 40,000-kilowatt installed capacity of small hydroelectric stations in the province.

#### HUNAN LETTER COMPLAINS OF EVASION OF BIRTH CONTROL MEASURES

HK240532 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 HK

[Text] Comrade (Yan Chengjian) of the Propaganda Department of the Hengyang County CCP Committee has written to Hunan Radio Station saying: When certain comrades in the rural areas are mobilized to carry out sterilization measures, they run off to the urban office, factory, mine or unit where their spouses work. Their communes and brigades then send telegrams, make phone calls and dispatch people to the units concerned to contact the responsible comrades and request them to assist in conducting ideological education for those comrades and mobilize them to return to their production teams for sterilization measures.

Some units are very cooperative in doing this. However, the leading comrades of other units do not concern themselves with it. Some of them express support at the time but afterwards take no action. As a result, sterilization measures cannot be carried out on these comrades. According to investigations, there are over 800 persons who should be sterilized on the 82 communes of Hengyang County. Their actions have a very bad influence among the masses.

A station editor says in a comment on this problem: Our information shows that the problem reported by Comrade (Yan Chengjian) exists in other places besides Hengyang County. At a time when we are launching planned parenthood work in depth, it is necessary to block this air raid shelter. We hope that the leading comrades of organs, factories, mines and other units and the comrades specifically responsible for planned parenthood work will carry out investigations to determine whether this air raid shelter exists in their units. If it does, they must conduct patient and meticulous ideological work. In particular, they must step up ideological work for the workers in their own units, organize them to study the principles and policies on planned parenthood and help them to clearly understand the situation and return to the rural areas in a happy frame of mind. Units which can, should mobilize them to implement the sterilization measures on the spot.

#### HUBEI DEALS WITH ILLEGAL PRICE HIKES

HK230636 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 79 HK

[Text] According to CHANGJIANG RIBAO, in order to publicize the state price policy to the masses, solicit the views of customers on commodity prices, seek the opinions of the masses on product quality, and determine the state of supply and demand of commodities, the Hubei Provincial bureau of prices has set up a liaison network throughout the province to gather information on commodity prices, and has assigned comrades who are bold to take responsibility and have a strong concept of policy to act as liaison personnel. In accordance with the situation revealed by their investigations and with the relevant price principles and policies, they have conducted readjustments and corrections this year in view of the problem of certain departments arbitrarily increasing prices, raising prices in a disguised way, and so on. The provincial bureau of prices has decided to sum up experiences and extend the price information and liaison network from the sales and service departments to the residents and customers, to listen to opinions from all sides and insure that the state price policy is truly implemented.

#### RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON HUBEI MOVE TO CHECK BUREAUCRATISM

HK191200 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 79 p 1 HK

[XINHUA report: "Hubei Provincial Party and Revolutionary Committees Organize Cadres To Carry Out Investigation and Study in Basic-Level Units"]

[Text] Wuhan, 8 September--In recent months, cadres from various departments, committees, offices and bureaus under the Hubei provincial party and revolutionary committees, have carried out serious investigations and studies on the readjustment of the national economy in factories and in the countryside. The number of people who participated in August alone exceeded 700.



Since the beginning of this year, Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading comrades have repeatedly headed groups of comrades going deep among the masses in the countryside, factories and mines to find out the new conditions and new problems taking shape since the implementation of the spirit of the third plenary session began. They have solicited opinions from the general public, pooled the wisdom of the masses and put forward proposals for solving the problems. When the Hubei provincial party committee was recently studying plans for the second half of the year, it earnestly discussed ways of promoting investigations and improving the work style of the leadership. While affirming the good results obtained through our efforts made in the previous period to improve the work style of the leadership, the provincial party committee also pointed out that bureaucratism remained an archenemy of the party. The committee held that the many new conditions and new problems which have sprung up in the course of the realization of the four modernizations call for the leading bodies at all levels to carry out investigations and studies. One of the roots of the subjectivism and mistakes of giving blind directives which have been found in many places in Hubei Province lies in bureaucratism, which has divorced some of our comrades from the masses and reality.

To further promote comprehensive and systematic investigations and studies, the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee has brought some departments concerned together. By centering their attention on the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, they have formulated a "program for investigations and studies" consisting of 25 special topics. The provincial party committee has also asked party committees at provincial, prefectural and municipal levels to organize special teams and do a good job in making such investigations. The 25 special topics mainly include urgent problems concerning the current implementation of the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, as well as problems concerning long-term planning. The provincial party committee also asked leading cadres to personally take the lead in going to factories and the countryside and conduct more investigations concerning typical cases. The provincial party committee holds that it is imperative to emancipate our minds; we must neither be fettered by the failures we suffered and the lessons we learned in the past, nor by the successes we scored and the experiences we learned in the past; we must not blindly follow instructions from above or teachings in books; we must be bold in our thinking, dispel prejudices and do a good job in determining the methods to effectively and rapidly promote our national economy. In accordance with the 25 special topics, more than 100 investigation groups have so far been formed, with the great majority of them going to basic-level units.

During such investigations and studies, leading organs in Hubei Province are closely combining the investigations with work concerning experimental units. For example, they have combined the work in experimental units to give enterprises greater decision-making power, with investigations into and studies on the question of industrial management system reform. They have also combined the work in experimental units to set up joint agricultural-industrial-commercial enterprises within state farms, with investigations into and studies on the question of state farm development.

Such methods are conducive not only to strengthening the leadership at every experimental unit, but also to summing up experiences already gained at the experimental units and to improving the quality of our investigations and studies conducted in accordance with special topics.

## GUANGXI FIRST SECRETARY DISCUSSES DISTRIBUTING WEALTH TO PEOPLE

OW242018 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Recently, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, talked to this station's reporter on the question of distributing wealth to the people.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: Distributing wealth to the people was part of the consistent ideology of Comrade Mao Zedong. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee has adopted a series of principles and policies. The two documents on the development of agriculture as adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee fully embodied this ideology. There are now some comrades among us who have not yet completely solved the ideological aspect of the question of distributing wealth to the people. They often went astray in implementing this policy. While everyone talks about the necessity of simultaneously considering the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, one often only considers the interests of the state and neglects the interests of the collective and the individual when handling specific problems.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: Party committees at all levels, government organizations, enterprises and other units should all proceed from the whole situation, try every means to raise and support commune- and brigade-run enterprises and earnestly support the development of agriculture so as to make the masses of peasants wealthier.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: Distributing wealth to the people is a tortuous economic as well as a political task. It is a major question of principle regarding the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance under the new historic conditions. We must correctly address this question.

## GUANGXI WORK CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRUTH CRITERION

HK191048 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Sep 79 HK

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, grasping the core problem of how to persist in Mao Zedong Thought, the work conference of the regional CCP committee launched a discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. In the discussion, the comrades reviewed history, linked up with reality, studied the documents, summed up the experiences and lessons, and freely spoke of their personal understanding. All held: To persist in the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth means, fundamentally, persisting in the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The conference held: Through this discussion, we should insure that all levels of this region have a correct understanding of the issue of holding high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Mao Zedong made immortal contributions to the people's revolutionary cause. Without the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong and without Mao Zedong Thought, there would be no new China today. This is a universally acknowledged fact. We shall remember him generation after generation. However, reviewing all the setbacks we have suffered for the past 10 years, we can also clearly see that Lin Biao and the gang of four made use of the people's deep class affection for Comrade Mao Zedong, opposed the theory of practice by means of the theory of innate genius and opposed dialectical materialist ideology by means of idealism and metaphysics. This was very deceptive. Up to now, some comrades are still setting the discussion of practice as the sole criterion for testing truth against holding high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

The root cause is that they have not corrected their cognition of Mao Zedong Thought and they lack a scientific attitude. We know that the ideological line of proceeding in everything from reality, seeking truth from facts and linking reality with theory is the correct ideological line consistently advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. It is precisely under the guidance of this ideological line that our party eliminated rightist and leftist errors, won complete victory in the new democratic revolution, and then proceeded to win great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

At present, our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction has entered a new historical stage. To implement the behests of Comrade Mao Zedong and hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, the most fundamental issue is to profoundly understand Comrade Mao Zedong's consistent Thought, completely and accurately master the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought and apply Mao Zedong's standpoint, viewpoint and methods in investigating new situations in the four modernizations and in solving new problems, so that Mao Zedong Thought will shine with even more brilliance under the new historical conditions.

Mao Zedong Thought is the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in the practice of the Chinese revolution and is the product of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Persisting in the principle of taking practice as the criterion means, fundamentally, following the principles of Mao Zedong Thought. Lin Biao and the gang of four, out of their need to usurp party and state power, made many shameless distortions of Mao Zedong Thought. In accordance with Mao Zedong's consistent ideological principles, we have now eradicated the shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and safeguarded the purity of Mao Zedong Thought. This is the genuine meaning "holding high."

The conference pointed out: At present, to genuinely hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, we must destroy the ideological influence of the "two whatevers." In discussions, many comrades talked about the process of understanding this question. Some comrades said: At first, they felt at ease when people talked about the "two whatevers." Later, when the "two whatevers" were criticized, they felt it difficult to comprehend. By studying theory, setting out the facts and talking about their understanding, they felt that the "two whatevers" simply have to be destroyed. The comrades pointed out: The "two whatevers" are wrong because they replace the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought with some of his inferences made under certain conditions, divorce the practice of the revolution from Mao Zedong Thought, deny the viewpoint of "practice first," adopt a dogmatic attitude toward revolutionary theory and deny the fact that Marxism should develop as the practice of revolution advances. In short, the "two whatevers" are superficially persisting in Mao Zedong Thought while actually violating the basic principles of Comrade Mao Zedong's ideological line. Had we followed the ideological line of the "two whatevers," we could not have, within such a short period of time after the smashing of the gang of four, scored so many great achievements in the spheres of politics, ideology and economics and achieving the four modernizations would be quite hopeless. We should emancipate our thinking from the influence of the "two whatevers" and from the state of ossification and semi-ossification so that Mao Zedong's consistent ideological line can occupy the ideological position and we can continue to win victories in the great task of the four modernizations.



## GUANGDONG HOLDS RALLY ON PROMOTING PRODUCT QUALITY

HK240602 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] According to this station's sources, the Guangdong Provincial Economic Committee and the Guangdong Provincial Broadcasting Administrative Bureau this morning jointly held the second provincial broadcast and televised rally on "quality month" in Guangzhou. The rally announced a list of recently chosen advanced units in producing quality products which have been awarded prizes. The rally called on all staff and workers on the provincial industry and communications front to continue the triumphant advance and continue to do well in promoting product and transport quality.

"Yang Yingbin, Li Jianan and Fan Xixian, responsible comrades of the Guangdong provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended today's rally." Also attending were cadres, workers and technicians on the Guangdong provincial industry and communications front. "Provincial economic committee Chairman Wang Huan presided over the rally. Li Jianan, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a report at the rally on summing up experiences, continuing the advance and raising the province's industrial product quality to a new level." In his report, Comrade Li Jianan said: "We must clearly see that poor product quality is still a glaring problem in the province's industrial production, communications and transportation sectors. A considerable number of products in the province have not reached their best levels of quality."

In his report, Comrade Li Jianan stressed that industrial production must give first place to promoting product quality. Additionally, we must extensively carry out mass quality management activities and actively carry out comprehensive quality management.

## RENMIN RIBAO ON GUANGZHOU RECTIFYING PARTY'S STYLE

OW220538 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW

[Text] According to RENMIN RIBAO, in the course to readjust the economy, the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee has combined work in strengthening the party's style and, putting the stress on leading bodies, urged the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee to take the lead in rectifying evil trends and restoring the party's fine tradition and work style.

To implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee's work conference and the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC, the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee recently held an enlarged session of its Standing Committee. In light of the problems concerning the party's style, which were brought up at the session, Comrade Yang Shangkun seized on leading bodies--the municipal party committee in particular--and, without sparing anyone's sensibilities and after thorough investigation, made public the names of those cadres violating the party's style. For example, some cadres solicited gifts and took bribes in disguised forms from capitalists in defiance of the political impact, thereby causing evil influence on the people. In criticizing erroneous behavior at the session, Comrade Yang Shangkun particularly exposed the names of those in charge of foreign affairs and their violations of discipline in accepting personal gifts and flattering the capitalists. He severely reprimanded these persons. Comrade Yang Shangkun urged all participants to conscientiously investigate and expose such incidents and appointed discipline inspection departments to perform the investigation. He said: It is necessary to establish rules and have municipal party committee leaders take the initiative in implementing the rules.

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Instead of launching a campaign, the municipal party committee persisted in the method of self-education by making the principal leading cadres take the lead in rectifying the party's style; the committee thus achieved effective results in carrying out the ideological struggle within the party. For instance, some leading cadres of municipal departments enjoyed special privileges and occupied better and larger living quarters, thereby arousing the masses' strong dissatisfaction. After a thorough investigation, Comrade Yang Shankun made public at the enlarged session of the municipal party committee's Standing Committee their housing situation and sternly criticized these cadres.

In order to enforce party discipline and do a successful job in strengthening the party's style, the discipline inspection committee under the municipal party committee made an initial investigation of the problems involving party members and cadres seeking special privileges and selfish interests, indulging in sectarianism, violating the party's democratic centralism, and otherwise violating law and discipline. The investigation and handling of these problems by the party's discipline inspection departments has alarmed and served as a prophylaxis to those indulging in evil practices, thereby evoking the masses' firm support.

#### HAINAN PARTY CONFERENCE CONVEYS CENTRAL INSTRUCTIONS

HK150446 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 14 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee recently held a conference of secretaries of county party committees to discuss how to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth, correct the ideological line, continue to emancipate the mind, rapidly promote agriculture in Hainan and allow the peasants to become rich as rapidly as possible.

"The conference conveyed and studied the spirit of the central and provincial meetings on farmland capital construction, the instructions of the party Central Committee and State Council on current work and considered ways of implementing them in accordance with the situation in Hainan."

The conference hailed the good situation in the rural areas of Hainan and also noted the existing problems. "The main problems are: the thinking of the leaders cannot keep up with the development of the situation; the development of the rural situation is uneven; the many problems of law and order in society; and the existence of numerous factors of instability. Additionally, the region has not fulfilled its main procurement plans for agricultural and sideline products, and so on. It is necessary that we further publicize and implement the principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session criticize in depth the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, truly merge the thinking and action of the cadres and masses into the spirit of the third plenary, session and consolidate and develop the excellent situation in the rural areas."

The conference stressed the importance of launching in depth the discussion on the criterion of truth and demanded that party committees, all fronts and departments, and all basic level units put this in an important place on their agenda and strengthen leadership over it. The stress in conducting studies and discussions must be placed on solving actual problems. It is necessary to concentrate on solving the following problems: 1) seriously sum up experiences and lessons in work since the third plenary session and truly merge thinking and action into the spirit of the third plenary session;

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2) correctly understand the class situation in China and the current major contradiction, and concentrate efforts on shifting the work focus to modernization; 3) unswervingly implement the party's economic policies for the current stage; 4) uphold socialist democracy and the legal system and develop the fine situation.

The conference looked into questions of promoting rural work in Hainan in the coming winter and spring and leading all economic work. The conference called on the rural areas to fulfill all procurement quotas, put the production responsibility systems on a sounder basis, encourage the peasants to develop proper domestic sideline occupations, do well in tending the late rice, and prepare for autumn and winter sowing.

#### HAINAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MILITIA WORK

HK240501 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 24 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] Hainan region recently held a conference on militia work, which conveyed the spirit of the Guangzhou PLA units militia work conference, gained a clearer picture of the orientation for militia building after the shift of the work focus, and took steps to raise militia work in Hainan to a new level. Responsible comrades concerned from all parts of Hainan, together with responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, Hainan Military District, the naval and naval airforce units stationed in Hainan, and the Hainan Li-miao Autonomous Prefecture, attended the conference. (Fu Zhiluo), deputy commissar of Hainan Military District, conveyed the spirit of the Guangzhou PLA units conference. (Li Peng), commissar of the military district, delivered a summation. Liang Cheng, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee, also spoke.

The participants studied the speeches of leading comrades of the Central Military Committee and the Guangzhou PLA units, and the progressive deeds of Guangxi militia which took part in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam. "The conference demanded that the militia organizations at all levels make full use of the experiences of the Guangxi militiamen in participating in combat and supporting the front, and do well in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, with the emphasis on the armed backbone militia. The conference pointed out that it is necessary: to strengthen militia work on the front line of coastal defense and put the joint defense plans on a sound basis; to readjust and rectify well the backbone militia organizations, strengthen the building of the force of full-time people's armed forces cadres, and promote outstanding ex-servicemen to leadership posts in the militia organizations at all levels; to continue to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth among the militia, correct the ideological line and spontaneously implement the party's line and policies; to continue to launch in-depth activities to create progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects; and to insure that armed backbone militiamen undertake 15 to 20 days of training a year. In addition, we must reform training methods, proceed from reality, act in accordance with local conditions, and improve the quality of training."

The conference stressed: "The local CCP committees at all levels must take care of both civil and armed forces affairs and put militia work in an important position on their agenda. The people's armed forces departments must act as the general staff of the local party committees and fully play their role as the militia command organs. The PLA units stationed in Hainan must further do well at linking up with the militia and help the militia units to put militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, develop production, improve their daily life, and raise their productivity."



## ROLE OF ASSESSORS IN BEIJING COURT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

OW240726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--People's assessors have the same right as judges when they participate, in trials of both civil and criminal cases in people's courts. According to a spokesman for the Higher People's Court of Beijing, the system of people's assessors, which was abandoned during the Cultural Revolution, was restored in Beijing last year. More than 3,200 men and women are serving as assessors on invitation from the courts. They are chosen following consultation with between courts factories, communes, schools, hospitals and other relevant organizations. "Nevertheless," the spokesman stressed, "election of people's assessors will soon take place in accordance with the law, along with election of representatives to the people's congresses of the city's urban districts and suburban counties."

According to the newly-adopted organic law of people's courts, all cases of first instance, except minor criminal cases and simple civil cases, are tried by collegiate benches consisting of judges and people's assessors. "The system of assessors aims at enabling the courts to be more democratic in administering justice," the spokesman said. "In other words, the people's assessors supervise the work of the courts while participating in trials." An assessor serves approximately 12 days in a year.

Assessor Ma Lihua, trade union chairman of the Beijing switch gear plant, told XINHUA how she participated last July in the trial of a criminal case. The collegiate bench consisted of Ma Lihua, another assessor and a judge of the Zhaoyang District People's Court. Before the hearing, they studied all the relevant documents, and made decisions on whether to order the police bureau to re-investigate the case. They set the date for the public trial, and selected witnesses to give testimonies at the hearing. The defendant, a carpenter, was accused of having stolen four bicycles. Ma Lihua was the first to speak at the deliberation of the collegiate bench, proposing that the man be sentenced to two years' imprisonment, while the others were for five years. "The defendant has proved his sincerity in wanting to turn over a new leaf," she said. "He confessed his crime and returned the stolen bicycles shortly after he was arrested. In accordance with the law, he deserves a lighter sentence." The debate ended with the others accepting her proposal.

The daughter of a poor peasant in Hebei Province, Ma Lihua was married to a coolie when she was 14. "My father was too poor to keep me any longer," she said. She is now in her 50's. She was shocked to learn from XINHUA reporters that in some foreign countries, property and income are among the qualifications for assessors. In China, all citizens over the age of 23 may be elected people's assessors, except those who have been deprived of their political rights.

The Zhaoyang District People's Court has 208 people's assessors, 132 men and 76 women, including 127 factory workers, 40 commune peasants, five medical workers and six housewives. They have all been trained in short-term sessions sponsored by the court. While studying the laws with court officials, they attended a number of demonstration trials to acquaint themselves with court proceedings. A small number were inadequate as assessors. "Some were too timid," said Vice-President Zhao Guixiang of the Zhaoyang court. "They spoke too little at hearings." "But the majority are very good," he said. "Without their help, some thorny problems might not have been solved."

Not long ago, the court tried a civil case in which a weaver accused a fellow worker of having stolen his wrist watch while they were fighting. According to the plaintiff, he came home directly from the workshop to find his wife was fighting with the defendant. The court was unable to find evidence or witnesses to support or reject the plaintiff's claim. To the surprise of both the judge and those attending the public hearing, one of the assessors pointed out that it was impossible for the defendant to have robbed the plaintiff of his watch if he claimed to have come home directly from the workshop. "I have been a weaver for decades," he explained. "Weavers never wear wrist watches while working. They lock their watches with their clothes in the locker room when they put on their work-overalls before the shift." "The reason is simple: No one wants to have his or her watch damaged by the violent vibrations of the looms," he said. The dispute was settled when the plaintiff admitted he had made a false charge. "The people's assessors come from the masses. They have a strong sense of duty and rich practical experience," Vice-President Zhao said. "Their services are most valuable."

#### BEIJING YOUTH EMPLOYED IN SMALL COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES

OW230744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--A former earthquake shelter that sits on the broad sidewalk behind Beijing's Qianmen, the gate on the south side of Tiananmen Square, becomes a tea-and-dumpling house every morning and evening. It is one of several hundred new collective enterprises set up in the capital in recent months that provide work for young people who want to work.

The Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee last spring estimated that there were 400,000 young people in the city without jobs, about half of them 1978 middle school graduates. By August 31, about 288,000 young people had been given jobs, including 88,000 recruited into collectives--mainly in handicrafts and the service trades.

The Qianmen tea house, a thriving operation that began with 13 tea vendors and now employs 60 people, runs nearly a dozen sidewalk stalls that sell tea, popsicles and miscellaneous goods ranging from plastic bags to sheet music during the day. The house itself is open in the evening to serve tea and dumplings and other snacks. Established in April under the auspices of the Damochang neighborhood office of the district government, the tea house had a gross income of 6,000 yuan in its first month of operation, 11,000 yuan in its second month and more than 15,000 yuan in its third month. The young people working there each get a basic wage of 1.20 yuan a day, but brisk business has brought in enough income to give bonuses, so wages now average about 1.50 yuan a day. Any income beyond expenses and wages goes to the neighborhood office, which is planning capital construction to improve the facility.

The tea house is managed by a five-member committee. One member is 26-year-old Chang Zhanyin, a 1969 middle-school graduate who worked in a brick kiln on the Heilongjiang state farm for more than nine years and returned to Beijing for health reasons this year. She has arthritis and the cold weather of the northeast was bad for her, she said. Chang Zhanyin began working at the tea house three days after it was set up with 4,000 yuan lent by the neighborhood committee and tables, benches, teapots and cups borrowed from local households. The enterprise gradually bought its own furniture, cooking equipment and dishes.

Chang Zhanyin said she felt awkward at first about serving tea. But she realized that the state could not provide jobs for everyone and that the collectives could help the country by being self-reliant, and she found that she likes the work.

Another member of the managerial committee, Wei Dazhuang, also 26, spent 9 years working as a coal miner at the Heilongjiang state farm and returned to Beijing last September. The decision to join or quit a cooperative is voluntary, he noted. For the time being, he was quite happy with his work, he said, but added that he might want to enter a factory in the future if he had the chance.

Not far from the Qianmen tea house, in the midst of four factories, is a small snack bar that has been run by four young men and two young women since April. Workers stop by on their way to work to buy cigarettes, or drop in on their way home for a mug of beer or shot of liquor. An old pensioner, a regular customer, said he likes the place because it is clean, near his home and its prices are cheaper since the collectives run by the educated youth are exempt from tax. One of the six young workers said he is happy to be of use and do his share for the society.

#### TIANJIN FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES MUNICIPAL MEETINGS

##### Speech on Agricultural Work to Rural Conference

SK251301 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a Tianjin RIBAO report, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee held a rural work conference from 11 to 20 September in Ji County. The conference summed up the basic experiences gained this year in implementing the policies set forth at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2nd session of the 5th NPC and made plans for the work in the coming winter-spring period. Responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees attended the conference. Speeches were delivered by Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee; Liu Gang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee; (Wu Zhen), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee; and Zhao Jun, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. Also present at the conference were responsible comrades from various departments, committees and offices of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, various districts, counties and bureaus and various rural communes, numbering more than 500 in all.

Analyzing the situation in the rural areas of this municipality, the conference pointed out that as a result of earnest implementation of the various policies set forth in the two documents on agricultural development issued by the CCP Central Committee, a situation marked by stability and unity has prevailed in the rural areas since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and, what is more, the situation is still improving.

The conference held that in order to make a success of the work in the coming winter-spring period, it is necessary to do the following:

1. Carry out deepgoing discussions of the criterion for truth and emancipate people's minds from the fetters of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and from the confines of their ultraleftist policies, regulations and rules.
2. Pay attention to implementing the party's rural economic policies.



In the course of implementing these policies, it is necessary to improve financial management, properly carry out the work of year-end distribution and insure that the commune members will have an increased income following a bumper harvest.

3. Mobilize the masses to work out proper plans for agricultural production and farmland capital construction through democratic discussions.
4. Go all out to develop commune- and brigade-run enterprises.
5. Strive to promote the production of products for export.
6. Properly evaluate and compare the work done by various units and commend the advanced in a big way.
7. Make active efforts to create favorable conditions for a big increase in agricultural production next year. Every measure should be taken to insure success in wheat sowing, and strenuous efforts should be made to improve the low-yield fields so that they will yield much more next year.

The conference stressed that more efforts should be made to strengthen the various leading groups in order to speed up agricultural development and modernize agriculture. On the one hand, some experts, technicians and comrades versed in the trade should be promoted to positions of leadership. On the other hand, cadres already holding leadership positions at various levels should apply themselves to study and try to become expert in the work as soon as possible.

All tasks, the conference pointed out, should be centered on promoting production, serve production and be subordinate to production. Guided by the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, all comrades should work in full cooperation and with one heart in an endeavor to bring about a considerable rise in agricultural production next year.

#### Speech on Ideological Work to Rural Conference

SK251156 [Editorial Report SK] Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 24 September broadcasts a report on a speech delivered by Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, at a rural work conference held by the committee. The speech, as quoted in the report, deals mainly with ideological work. According to the report, Chen Weida called on the comrades at the conference to "emancipate their minds, speak out their views freely, sum up their experiences, further implement the policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and work out a plan for speeding up the development of agriculture in the municipality."

Referring to the straightening of the ideological line, Chen Weida is quoted as saying: "The ideological line is a guarantee for the implementation of the political line. To further implement the political line and the strategic policy of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, it is necessary to insist on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, emancipate our minds and straighten out our ideological line." The report also quotes the following remark made by Chen Weida on the discussion of the criterion for truth: "Through the discussion of the question of the criterion for truth, we must learn how to distinguish between real 'holding high' and sham 'holding high' and to discern who is truly holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and who is waving this banner to disguise himself in opposing Mao Zedong Thought."

The report states that Chen Weida's speech stressed the need for criticism of the ultra-leftist line. Without criticism of this line, the speech adds, it will be impossible to carry out the policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee smoothly.

According to the report, Chen Weida concluded his speech by saying that it is an arduous task to achieve the four modernizations in 20 years, and that every effort should be made to strengthen the party so that it will be better able to lead this task.

#### Conference on Discipline Inspection

SK260629 [Editorial Report SK] Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 24 September 1979 carries an item on a work conference on discipline inspection. It says in part: "Tianjin Municipality recently held a work conference on discipline inspection at which it relayed the guidelines of the National Work Conference on Discipline Inspection and discussed the task for improving party style and enforcing the party's discipline." "Attending the conference were comrades in charge of the discipline inspection work from the Tianjin Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and from the CCP committees of the various districts and counties across the municipality, totaling more than 200 persons. Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the conference." "Present at the conference were (Li Jing), member of the Commission for Inspecting Discipline of the CCP Central Committee, and Fan Rusheng, secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee. (Li Yanwu), head of the preparatory group of the Commission for Inspecting Discipline in the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, made a summing-up speech."

"At the conference, it relayed the important speeches given by Comrade Hu Yaobang and by several other responsible comrades of the Commission for Inspecting Discipline of the CCP Central Committee, at the National Work Conference on Discipline Inspection, and held a group discussion on those speeches in line with the reality."

"At the conference, participating comrades also discussed the questions of how to enforce the party's discipline, how to conduct well the exposure-criticism-investigation movement in a manner that both begins and ends well, how to do a good job realistically in receiving the people's letters and visits, and how to strengthen the discipline among the organs inspecting discipline."

#### Production Awards Rally

SK240954 [Editorial Report SK] Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 23 September carries a report on an awards rally held by the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee on 23 September. The report states that "this rally is to commend 3,104 enterprises, collectives and individuals on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts who have made outstanding achievements in carrying out the movement to increase production and practice economy since the beginning of this year." The report also states that "this rally called on the broad masses of workers and staff members throughout the city to go into action, to implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee resolutely, to deepen the study and discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, to continue to emancipate our minds, to carry out the socialist labor emulation drive to learn from Daqing and catch up with Shanghai, to promote the movement to increase production and to practice economy with emphasis on good quality, high output, wide variety and low consumption of fuel and raw materials and to strive for the all-round fulfillment and overfulfillment of state-assigned production plans for this year."

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The report says that Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Fan Rusheng, (Wu Zhen), Zhang Fuheng, Li Zhongyuan and Zhou Shutao, responsible comrades of the Tianjin municipal party, revolutionary and CPPCC committees, attended the rally. The report says that others attending the rally were responsible comrades of the related departments, committees and offices under the Tianjin municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Tianjin Municipal Council of Trade Unions, the Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee and the Tianjin Municipal Women's Federation.

#### TIANJIN LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE LIGHT INDUSTRY

SK211022 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 20 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, a rally of 15,000 people was held this afternoon by units of the first light industry bureau of our municipality. The rally called for efforts to launch a vigorous 100-day production campaign, to be concluded by the end of the year, in all units under this bureau for the purpose of fulfilling the annual state production plan and laying a good foundation for accelerating the development of light industry next year. Attending the rally were leading cadres at all levels, model workers, engineering and technical personnel and backbone members of work teams and groups of various units under this bureau. A speech was delivered at the rally by Comrade Li Zhongyuan, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and chairman of the municipal economic commission.

To implement still better the guidelines contained in the party Central Committee's instruction on accelerating the growth of light industry and textile industry and to develop the light industry of our municipality as quickly as possible, the party committee of the first light industry bureau had adopted a decision to mobilize the 130,000 staff members and workers in all units under this bureau to develop a 100-day production campaign from 21 September to the end of the year. The main targets of the campaign are to improve the quality and increase the variety of products, to lower the consumption of energy and materials and to boost productive capacity.

At today's rally representatives from 14 units delivered speeches to express their determination to win success in the campaign by working with all-out efforts. On behalf of the one million staff members and workers on the industrial and communications front of the municipality, Comrade Li Zhongyuan, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and chairman of the municipal economic commission, read a letter of greeting, wishing that the broad masses of staff members and workers of the units under the first light industry bureau would display their energies and aim high in the 100-day production campaign so as to make still greater contributions to the fast growth of light industry and to win new merits in working for the four modernizations.

#### TIANJIN HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FORMER OFFICIAL

SK260545 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to a Tianjin RIBAO report, Comrade (Jiang Feng), former vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, died unavenged on 20 December 1971, as a result of the political frame-up and relentless persecution pushed by the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution. He was 51 years old at that time.

On the afternoon of (21) September, a memorial service was held at the Tianjin Municipal Martyrs' Cemetery to reverse completely the verdict in the case of Comrade (Jiang Feng).



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Presenting wreaths were the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, [words indistinct], the Tianjin Garrison of the PLA, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee. Also presenting wreaths were responsible comrades of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Tianjin Garrison and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, as well as his close friends including (Wang Tienjun), (Xu Wenbin), (Luo Songcheng) and [words indistinct]. The service was presided over by (Dong Jie), secretaries of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, including [passage indistinct] attended the memorial service in which Wang Yifu, deputy secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, made a memorial speech.

#### RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS RESUME ACTIVITIES IN TIANJIN

SK211029 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 15 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the Tianjin branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association, the Tianjin Municipal Patriotic Christian Association and the Tianjin Municipal Patriotic Catholic Association held enlarged conferences of Standing Council members or conferences of Standing Committee members, in quick succession, recently and officially proclaimed resumption of their activities. Responsible comrades of the United Front Work Department of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal nationality affairs commission attended the conferences and spoke.

Since their establishment, these three patriotic religious groups, under the leadership of the religion work departments of the party and the government, had united the broad masses of believers and personages of religious circles to wage tenacious struggle against the forces of imperialism and feudalism which controlled and made use of religion to carry out aggression, sabotage and exploitation. They had helped the government conscientiously and comprehensively to implement the party's policy of freedom of religious belief, and had ferreted out counterrevolutionaries and bad elements hidden in churches. In addition they had also frequently organized believers and personages of religious circles to study politics in order to help them increase their ideological awareness and to urge them to dedicate their efforts actively to the socialist construction of the motherland. As the facts demonstrate, achievements have been scored in the work of patriotic religious groups. But because Lin Biao and the gang of four pushed the ultraleft line frenziedly and trampled on the party's policy of freedom of religious belief, patriotic religious groups were forced to stop their activities.

Today with the gang of four smashed by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, the Tianjin branch of the Buddhist Association, and the municipal patriotic Christian and patriotic Catholic associations held conferences recently and proclaimed resumption of their activities. Religious followers and personages of religious circles who attended the conferences expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. They were determined to do well the various work of patriotic groups and unite the broad masses of religious followers and personages of religious circles to dedicate their efforts to the four modernizations of the motherland together with other people throughout the country.

#### CORRECTION TO ITEM ON TIANJIN GRAIN PROCUREMENT

The following is a correction to the brief entitled "Tianjin Grain Procurement," published in the 20 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page R 2:

Page R 2, last paragraph should read: ...than 142.87 million jin of grain were...

JILIN LIGHT INDUSTRY INSTITUTES 'ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT' SYSTEM

SK211250 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Following a conscientious investigation and study, the Second Light Industry Bureau of Jilin Province decided to restore some economic management systems which had proved effective in the past and to further improve these systems in accordance with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to use economical measures to manage the enterprises and to implement the principle "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work."

The provincial CCP committee agreed to this proposal in a report submitted by the second light industry bureau and decided to have it implemented in all collectively owned units under this bureau and in some collectively owned enterprises on other fronts in the province. The proposal consists of the system of sharing a percentage of the net profit, the piece-rate wage system and the system of time-rate wage plus bonus.

The report of the provincial second light industry bureau stated: On the basis of past practice and in the light of the current situation, we should adhere to the following principles in implementing the system of sharing a percentage of the net profit, the piece-rate wage system and the system of time-rate wage plus bonus in the collectively owned enterprises under this bureau:

1. Enterprises in the repair and service trades may institute the system of sharing a percentage of their net profit. That is, they may allocate to their workers a proper percentage of their net profit, which is their gross revenue minus all expenses. However, both the proportion of profit turned over to the state and the proportion set aside for the accumulated funds of the enterprises should be greater than the proportion allocated to the individuals. In those enterprises and retail sales departments in which the proportion for the individuals is greater than elsewhere, it is necessary to insure that the actual amount allocated to the individuals is not over 20 percent of the standard monthly wages of the workers. The extra money should be retained as collective welfare funds.
2. The piece-rate wage system may be implemented: if an enterprise has sufficient production work and is in a normal state with regard to supply, production and sales; if the variety of its products does not change frequently, the quantity of each product can be readily calculated and the quality can be easily assessed on the basis of a clearly defined standard; if there is a relatively advanced and rational quota system for labor and consumption of materials; and if fairly good work is being done in economic accounting and in the management of various work teams and groups in the enterprise. The piece-rate wage system may also be carried out for manual workers with high labor intensity. If a worker paid under this system causes an economic loss because of his negligence of duty, he is required to indemnify the enterprise for the loss. However, every effort should be made to see that the total amount of such indemnity will not exceed 15 percent of his standard wage.
3. All other enterprises which do not qualify for the above systems may institute the system of time-rate wage plus bonus after they have fulfilled the major economic and technical norms set by the higher authorities and completed the assigned contract work. The amount set aside to be used as a bonus should be equivalent to 10 percent of the total wages of workers who are eligible to receive the bonus.

In those enterprises which have overfulfilled production plans because of their good management, an additional bonus--taken from the extra profit--may be given at the end of the year. The amount of this bonus may be between 20 and 40 percent of the extra profit, subject to the concurrence of the departments concerned and the approval of the local labor units. On the average, an individual's bonus from extra profit should not exceed 1 and 1/2 times his monthly wage. The amount above this limit should be retained for collective welfare funds.

#### JILIN PROVINCE READJUSTS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OW240440 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0148 GMT 23 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Changchun, 23 September the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee made a decision recently on developing the province's agricultural economy. The decision calls for simultaneous development of agriculture and animal husbandry and putting livestock raising and farming on an equal footing.

This policy of coordinating and simultaneously developing agriculture and animal husbandry was announced by Zhang Shiyang, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, at a recent provincial conference on animal husbandry work. The purpose of the policy is to promote rapid development of animal husbandry and to readjust the irrational agricultural planning which attached importance to agriculture and overlooked animal husbandry.

Jilin Province possesses excellent conditions for developing animal husbandry. The eastern part of the province is mountainous, and there are over 10 million mu of grassy hills and slopes suitable for livestock raising. The western part primarily contains natural pastures and grassland covering an area of 23 million mu and the central part is a vast plain and is reputed to be a granary. In spite of all this, in developing its agricultural economy this province has always grasped agriculture with a one-track mind and thus neglected animal husbandry. In animal husbandry, the province has only attached importance to hog raising at the expense of building grasslands and raising such ruminant animals as cows and sheep. The grassy hills and slopes in the eastern part of the province are still not being fully used, and the grasslands in the western part of the province have been seriously ravaged. In 1978, the value of animal products in Jilin Province accounted for only 11 percent of its total agricultural output.

Inspired by the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee the provincial CCP committee during the last winter-spring period summed up the tragic lesson of developing agriculture at the expense of animal husbandry to the detriment of both. It twice dispatched an investigation team to Tongyu County to conduct a case investigation on the animal husbandry development. At the same time, some leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee also went to the grassroots units to study the animal husbandry situation and exchange experiences on how to correctly handle the relationship between agriculture and animal husbandry and promote the development of both. On the basis of investigations and discussions, the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee formulated a policy of simultaneously developing agriculture and animal husbandry and readjusted the policies and stipulations that hampered the development of animal husbandry in the past. The readjustment covers the following matters:



1. Formulate a policy for developing animal husbandry in keeping with local natural and economic conditions. The provincial CCP committee decided to turn the eastern part of the province into a base for raising cattle, fine wool sheep, milch goats, bees and silkworms. The central agricultural districts will be devoted to hog raising. At the same time, collectives and individuals are encouraged to raise cows, sheep, rabbits and geese. Baicheng Prefecture in the western part of the province has vast grasslands; steps will be taken to rapidly build it into a provincial livestock raising base.
2. Readjust the distribution policy relating to animal husbandry. Beginning this year, income derived from the sale of animals and animal products will be included in the year's total agricultural income, to be accumulated and distributed under a unified plan.
3. Improve the distribution of animal products and strictly guard the interests of peasants and herdsmen. Commercial departments should procure animal products in a timely manner. They should pay good prices for good quality and should not downgrade the products in order to pay a lower price.
4. Permit communes, brigades and individuals to sell their surplus animal products in the market after fulfilling their quota of selling animal products to the state. They are also permitted to sell their improved cows directly to outside trade departments at a higher price.
5. Readjust the slaughtering policy. The slaughtering policy implemented in the past was designed to protect draft animals that could work and permitted the slaughtering of old and disabled draft animals. With the development of agricultural mechanization, this stipulation is now outmoded and detrimental to the development of animal husbandry. In addition, no age limit should be imposed on the slaughtering of cattle.
6. Raise the subsidy criteria for personnel working in the commune livestock raising centers. Henceforth, non-technical personnel should not be placed in livestock raising centers.

The abovementioned policies, principles and stipulations announced at the provincial conference on animal husbandry work were warmly welcomed by the broad masses of animal husbandry workers. They said happily: "The provincial CCP committee has emancipated minds and readjusted policies. There is a great prospect for greatly developing animal husbandry."

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI TAKES UP WORK CONCERNING NATIONALITIES

SK260618 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Liaoning Province has sincerely implemented the party's policy on nationalities and has extensively implemented reeducation on the national policy, so that the unity among the various fraternal nationalities has been further strengthened and their socialist enthusiasm in vigorously achieving the four modernizations has been raised.

Liaoning is a province inhabited by many minority nationalities such as Manchu, Mongolian, Korean, Hui and Xibe, totaling 2.2 million people.

Over the past years, Lin Biao, the gang of four and their sworn followers in Liaoning pushed the ultra-left line and undermined the unity among the various nationalities, thus engendering disastrous results.

Following the smashing of the gang of four, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee has paid great attention to the work concerning nationalities and Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, has personally taken up the work in this regard.

Under the leadership of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the province, together with its various municipalities and prefectures, has, in a timely manner, exposed and criticized the gang of four and their sworn followers in Liaoning for their crimes in undermining the policy on nationalities. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Zhang Wu and Fuxin Mongolian autonomous counties in 1978, the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees dispatched a delegation to extend their greetings. Through various forms, the delegation publicized the party's policy on regional nationality autonomy.

Over the past 2 years or so, various localities across the province have reversed the verdicts on the incorrect, false and trumped-up cases of the ethnic minorities. Cadres of ethnic minorities have been transferred or promoted into the leading bodies. In order to help communes and brigades of ethnic minorities develop economies on the basis of self-reliance and to raise the standard of the minority members' daily life, various localities across the province have paid great attention to supporting communes and brigades to develop production in a positive manner.

There has also been progress in the minority nationalities' language programs, both written and spoken, as well as education on the nationalities. The Korean edition of LIAONING RIBAO has been resumed, and translation and publication organs at the provincial level on Mongolian and Korean languages have been established. Schools for minority nationalities, which were closed in the past, have been resumed and have developed normally. The number of Mongolian elementary and middle schools has surpassed that of 1965 by more than 80 schools. The percentage of children attending school in 1978 reached 90 percent. Ten new Korean middle schools have been established and the number of Korean elementary schools has also been increased. Moreover, the number of key middle and elementary schools has surpassed the figure prior to the Great Cultural Revolution by five schools. At present, Korean schools give instructions in their native language. In addition, Mongolian schools have also revised their textbooks.

To respect the social customs of minority nationalities demonstrates the party's constant policy. Over the past 2 years or so, various localities across the province have reopened, one after the other, the people's cafeterias, restaurants, bakeries and the Korean cold noodle shops. The question that the urban Korean lives mainly on rice and the Hui nationality consumes mostly beef has also been dealt with properly.

#### LIAONING: 30 YEARS OF WATER CONSERVANCY CONSTRUCTION REVIEWED

SK251206 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to station sources, after 30 years of hard efforts, the people of the 25 counties and districts in the central area of Liaoning Province, which are famous commercial grain production bases, have scored tremendous achievements in the farmland water conservancy construction and agricultural production. Over the past 30 years, this area has constructed 7 large reservoirs, including (Dahuofang), (Qinghe), (Taichengzi),

(Baihe), (Zengzilin), (Zengwo) and (Changhe), set up over 500 medium and small reservoirs and some 1,000 ponds and dams, repaired and built anti-flood dikes with a total length around 1,760 kilometers, dug 1,400 drainage and irrigation ditches with a total length over 8,000 kilometers, established more than 1,100 electric pumping stations, set up some 100 irrigation areas, each with an acreage of over 10,000 mu and drilled some 40,000 electric pumping wells. There are also many other minor water conservancy projects throughout the area. These projects and installations have played a great role in insuring industrial production, communications and transport, guaranteeing the daily lives and properties of workers and, in particular, combating flood and drought and promoting agricultural development.

In 1978, the acreage of arable land in this area accounted for 48 percent of the whole province and the total grain output reached 12,240 million jin, which accounted for 59 percent of the province, and the output of commercial grain accounted for 70 percent.

#### LIAONING OFFICIALS RECEIVE DPRK SCHOOL CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE

SK202344 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the 95-member Korean Pyongyang school children's art troupe, bringing along the Korean people's militant friendship, came to China to give performances. The art troupe, headed by Yi Sang-tae, vice minister of culture and art and, with (Yi Yong-to) and (Chong Sa-san) as the deputy leaders, arrived in Shenyang on the morning of 19 September.

Welcoming the Korean Pyongyang school children's art troupe at the station were Chen Beichen, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, (Zhang Bizhong), vice chairman of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee, (Xu Changan), vice president of the Liaoning branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, responsible persons of departments concerned of the province and Shenyang Municipality, including (Ren Fei), (Tao Yongkui) and (Li Shijing) as well as representatives from art and literary circles and representatives of young artists and writers. Entrusted by the Ministry of Culture, Comrade (Lu Shu), director of the Liaoning Provincial Cultural Bureau, made a special trip to Dandong to receive these distinguished Korean guests and to accompany them to Shenyang.

The Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a reception to welcome the Korean Pyongyang school children's art troupe on the evening of 19 September.

#### BRIEFS

NORTHEAST PIG RAISING --Shenyang, 20 September--Since the fall of the "gang of four," China's three northeastern provinces have begun to make progress in raising pigs. Liaoning Province's Gai County, for example, can not only supply its own needs in pork but also provide large quantities for other localities in the province. In 1978, Gai County's pig population reached over 615,000, averaging 0.85 head per capita in the agricultural sector, or 69 percent greater than 1974. At the same time, the number of ex-sty [chu lan 0427 2936] pigs reached over 238,000, or 76 percent greater than 1974. From 1974 to 1978 peasants had increased the supply of pork by 65 percent, and the amount of pork purchased by the state increased by 1.7 times. In 1978, Gai County provided over 62,000 pigs for other localities. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 20 Sep 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG WHEAT DELIVERIES --Harbin, 21 September--By 20 September, state farms throughout Heilongjiang Province delivered 1,297,000,000 jin of wheat to the state, overfulfilling the wheat delivery plan for this year by 42 percent. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 21 Sep 79 OW]



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